

Thatcher cites poll support for renewal of policy

Mrs Thatcher's new administration, strengthened by its increased majority, plans a continuation of policies, outlined in the Queen's speech yesterday.

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor.

A new confidence in the Prime Minister's delivery and a grim resignation on the Opposition benches were yesterday apparent when the new Parliament, lopsided with Conservative members, gathered to hear and debate the Queen's speech.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Hereditary Dimpleby Herald shuffles the assorted cards

The ceremony was the familiar one: the same as we customarily see in the autumn at the state opening of each session. But this was the state opening, not just of a new session, but of a new Parliament.

Secret vote at BL on washing up

A mass meeting of 5,000 workers at BL's Cowley car body plant yesterday broke with established union practice and voted to submit the long running "washing-up time" issue to the test of a secret ballot.

Hijackers threaten to blow up plane

Rome (AP) - Airport officials refuelled a hijacked Boeing 707 airliner last night after two Lebanese calling themselves "Black Berets" threatened to blow up the Libyan-chartered aircraft.

Pro-Solidarity demonstration after sermon

The Pope, addressing a crowd of close to two million chanting, cheering, restless Poles, yesterday called on "every son and daughter" of Poland to denounce weakness including the "arrogant use of power".



The Queen, in full regalia, on her way to open Parliament (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Soviet sea 'bug' near US Trident range

The United States Navy has discovered a Russian "bugging" device in the sea off the American West Coast, near the top security test range used by its Trident missile submarines.

Israeli pay fast forces hospitals to close doors

A hunger strike by 2,000 doctors in support of a long-running pay dispute had by last night brought Israel's medical system perilously close to collapse, with many doctors fainting in the heat from the effects of the fast.

Rise in mortgage rate annoys Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is annoyed with the building societies over yesterday's rise in home loan rates from 10 per cent to 11.25 per cent.

She said during the debate on the Queen's speech: "I do not disguise my disappointment, especially as interest rates were reduced in the middle of April, first to 10 per cent and, since the election to 9.5 per cent - only half a per cent above what they were when the present mortgage rates were fixed."

Table with 3 columns: Loan amount, Old rate, New rate. Rows include £10,000, £15,000, £20,000, £25,000, £30,000.

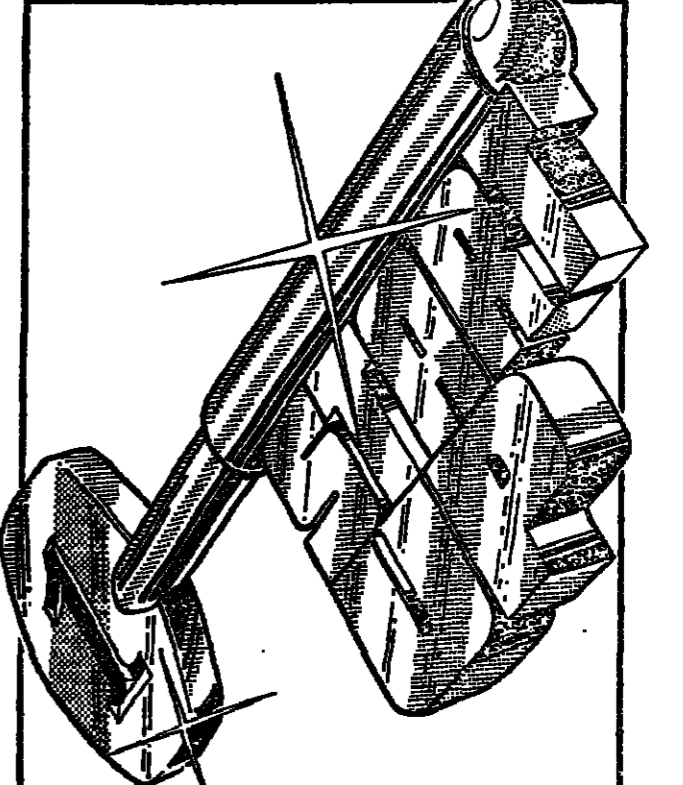
Homebuyers with loans under £25,000 now make monthly repayments to the building society after the deduction of mortgage interest tax relief. They no longer have to wait for the Inland Revenue to adjust tax code numbers to take account of higher interest payments.

Union optimistic after talks on FT dispute

Union officials said last night that there appeared to have been a breakthrough in talks to end the three-week strike at the Financial Times and there was optimism that the newspaper would resume publication by the start of next week.



What it finds most disturbing of all, however, is that the microelectronics on board, although made in Russian factories, were a replica of those manufactured in the United States.



Advertisement for Liverpool Development Agency. Text: 'Start your new project, set up your new business with full support from Liverpool Development Agency. 051-236 5411. 11 DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL L2 2ET.'

THE TIMES Tomorrow

New dimension The way we see things is about to undergo a dramatic change. The 3-D art of holography will alter many visual images. Spectrum explains how and why.

P&O bid referred by Parkinson

The £300m bid for P & O made by Trafalgar House has been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission by Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Harrods dispute over houses

Tenants of 31 houses near Harrods in Knightsbridge, London, have condemned the store, saying it sold the leases on their houses without warning.

Nissan wait

Nissan will make a final decision on its proposed £500m British car plant before the end of the year, Mr Takashi Ishihara, the company president, said in Tokyo.

American thaw

While the Soviet Union moves towards confrontation rather than concessions, signs are emerging that the US is seeking a constructive dialogue.

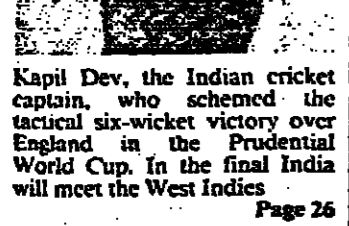
Newsmen killed

Two American journalists were killed by rocket fire near the Honduran border with Nicaragua. The Honduran Foreign Ministry claimed that the firing came from Nicaragua.

Breweries move

Ellerman Lines may be nearer to selling its brewing subsidiaries - Hardesty-based J.W. Cameron and East Anglia's Tollymache Cobbold - separately from its shipping interests.

India's triumph



Kapil Dev, the Indian cricket captain, who schemed the tactical six-wicket victory over England in the Prudential World Cup. In the final India will meet the West Indies.

Meeting again

Billie Jean King, the No 10 seed, aged 39, and Rosemary Casals, 34, who contested a Wimbledon singles semi-final in 1969, are to meet again in this year's third round.

Table of contents for the newspaper, listing page numbers for various sections like Leader, Letters, Features, etc.

AMERICAN EXPRESS

The American Express.



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Tenants attack Harrods over 'dishonourable' sale of their homes

The sale of a London square has provoked a dispute between Harrods and the residents, who say the store sold their homes without warning them.

They accuse Harrods, which owned long leases, of "callous dishonourable and anti-social" behaviour. The store, they say, not only failed to disclose the sale, but also blocked a bid that would have enabled them to buy their houses at less than the price at which they are now being offered.

The dispute is over Trevor Square, Knightsbridge, a backwater of 180-year-old houses lying behind Brompton Road, at one end of which Harrods has its transport headquarters.

Earlier this year the freeholders, The Trevor Estate, a family trust, and the store, the head leaseholder, sold the 31 houses for £2,530,000 to London and County Homes a property company and subsidiary of Standard Securities.

The residents, who include businessmen and bankers, were furious. They discovered the sale when they were offered their homes later, at prices considerably above the £80,000 at which they had been individually sold.

They also found, when they protested to the Humphreys family who owned the square, that it was prepared to let them bid, but Harrods vetoed the move.

"We feel we have been sold like cattle with a farm", Mr Algernon Asprey, a member of the Bond Street jewelry family and a leading interior designer said.

Now they are refusing to buy and have formed a residents' association to fight threatened rent rises from £4,000 a year to about £8,000. Mr Asprey, who has lived in the square for 33 years and is the association's chairman, said: "It is the callousness of the whole thing which appals us. We think Harrods have behaved as very dishonourable landlords."

A letter from the Humphreys' family's solicitors, Amery, Parkes and Company, of King's Cross, tells the residents that the estate was prepared to let them bid, but Harrods "would not consider such an association". The residents say they could have raised probably £3m to buy the square.

Both Harrods and the House of Fraser, its controlling company, have refused to comment, but in a letter to Mr Lewis Rowe, a banker and one of the residents, Professor Roland Smith, the Fraser chairman, defends the integrity of Harrods' actions. He says: "Nothing which Harrods did in completing its disposal affected or prejudiced any of the legal rights of the individual tenants of the square."

They will still be able to buy, in fact more simply, he suggests. "You will now be able to conduct negotiations with only one party, rather than with the freeholders and the head leaseholders as hitherto."



Summer solstice: Sightseers from the pop festival at Stonehenge watch Druids (above) perform their ceremonies (Photograph: John Manning).

Report calls for end to airline controls

Air travel regulations in Britain of 1978 created "a vigorous and viable" airline industry, but it should not serve as a model for Britain. In particular, they recommend continued or increased support for services to places dependent on regular flights.

The councils also recommend that control of take off and landing times should be taken out of the hands of airlines, as it enables large and established airlines to prevent competition. They suggest a "lucky dip" system or an independent committee at each airport to allot times.

At present, the Civil Aviation Authority regulates domestic air travel by allocating routes, agreeing fares, issuing operating licences, and setting tariffs.

The consumer councils say that deregulation in the United States in 1978 created "a vigorous and viable" airline industry, but it should not serve as a model for Britain. In particular, they recommend continued or increased support for services to places dependent on regular flights.

Documentaries include a study by Kenneth Griffith of Clive of India; three programmes with Jeremy Seabrook examining fundamental questions about the Labour Party; and a series of four featuring C. L. R. James, the octogenarian West Indian who is a Marxist historian and cricket enthusiast.

Until Christmas, Wednesday evenings will continue to be dominated by presentations of stage, ballet and opera performances.

Four films by Rainer-Werner Fassbinder, who died last year shortly after completing *Querelle*, will be shown and will include the award-winning *The Marriage of Maria Braun*.

There will also be a 13-part study of the history of gardens; a series with famous daughters talking about their mothers (the daughters being Barbara Windsor, Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, Sheila Hancock, Maureen Lipman, Lynn Seymour and Elizabeth Lutyens); and a three-part series on the art of the monologue, the performers including Alec McCowan, Ronald Lacey, Richard O'Laughlan, Julie Walters and Arthur Askey.

Comparison of prices between Britain and the U.S.

Distance in current standard miles	Britain	U.S.
London to Glasgow	349	£58
Los Angeles to San Francisco	340	£36
New York to Boston	191	£20-£30

Freedom of the Air, £2 including postage, is available from the National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London

Battered boy 'could have been saved'

From Ronald Faux, Liverpool

A child who was battered to death by his father could have been saved if health visitors, probation officers, and social workers who had evidence that he was at risk had told each other what they knew, the former chairman of Liverpool City Council social services committee said yesterday.

Mr Paul Clark called for a government inquiry and said there had been a breakdown in communications between the agencies dealing with the case of Thomas Kneale, aged 19 months, who died in January from brain damage 15 days after he had been punched by his father, Stephen Bates, aged 22, at the family home in Speke, Liverpool.

Bates admitted manslaughter and was jailed for five years on Monday at Liverpool Crown Court.

Mr Clark, who was Liberal chairman of the social services committee at the time, said that liaison between Liverpool social work departments had been improved after the case of Darren Clarke, aged 3, who was tortured by his mother's lover five years ago.

But the case of Thomas Kneale slipped through the net, even though his grandmother and health visitors had reported that he had been injured, and despite a black eye suffered by him in April last year and a broken leg treated in November. Both were dismissed as accidental.

Health visitors, probation officers, and social workers had all been involved in dealing with the family. If all the evidence had been brought together it would have clearly shown the pattern of a child subjected to abuse by the father.

"There was a period, for example, when the father was in jail. During that time the boy suffered no injuries."

Mr Clark suggested setting up a confidential "hot line" for the public to report suspicions of child abuse.

Liverpool Area Health Authority said that during the court hearing there had been no criticism of the agencies. "If we receive a complaint it will be investigated thoroughly", an official added.

Angler 'died from catch excitement'

An angler died after struggling to land a 16lb salmon, West Mercia police said yesterday.

Mr Frederick Cooke, aged 64, a retired British Steel Corporation research chemist, of Ferndown Road, Ledbury, Hertford and Worcester, collapsed and died on the banks of the river Wye near Hereford after landing the fish. Mr Cooke is believed to have suffered a heart attack.

His son Christopher said yesterday: "It is ironic that this was the first salmon my father had ever caught. Normally he fished for trout and had only just taken out a salmon licence. I think the excitement and the effort must have been too much for him, but I am sure he died a happy man because he had landed the fish when he collapsed. We are probably going to eat it. I think he would have approved."

Hot tip for the summer

Mr Bill Tanton, the amateur weather forecaster, of Torrington, Devon, yesterday predicted the hottest summer for years, with temperatures in the 90s during the next three months, interrupted by occasional severe thunderstorms.

Mr Tanton a farmer, based his prediction on the influence of the Tropics. He claims that in 20 years of forecasting his predictions have been wrong only 10 times in 80.

Doctor who sold condoms fined

Dr Andrew Rynne of Clane, co Kildare, was fined the maximum £400 at the District Court in Naas yesterday after he admitted selling contraceptive sheaths to a company director patient in defiance of the Irish Republic's family planning laws.

Dr Rynne said he would appeal against the decision and if he could not get the fine reduced he would not pay. "I will go to jail if necessary."

Road decision

The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman) has found no evidence of maladministration in the Department of Transport after complaints over a plan for a dual carriageway through Highclere Park, a Hampshire estate landscaped by Capability Brown.

Counted out

Mr Tom Finnegan, the former National Front official who was Conservative candidate at Stockton South and lost by 103 votes, decided yesterday not to proceed with High Court action for a fresh poll. He had complained about an alleged "Nazi smear".

Doctors must keep sex secrets

The medical profession's disciplinary body has said that proceedings may be taken against doctors who break confidentiality and inform parents that their underage daughters are using the Pill.

The ruling from the General Medical Council reinforces ethical guidance drawn up by the British Medical Association to help doctors dealing with girls aged under 16 who want contraception.

Dr Alexander Macara a GMC member, said yesterday that, in future, the disciplinary body might ask a doctor to justify a decision to break confidentiality.

The general rule was that doctors should always try to persuade a young girl to involve her parents in the decision to use contraceptives. "If she refuses, the doctor must respect confidentiality."

Marathon risk for the over-40s

Dr Herbert Pilling, the Sheffield Coroner, gave a warning yesterday that men were running themselves to death in "marathon-crazy Britain". He spoke out after a six-hour period in which two marathon runners and a long-distance swimmer, all aged over 40, collapsed.

He said that although the challenge of marathons was a powerful draw, it could be a killer to anyone with a heart complaint.

He disclosed that Mr Barry Norris, a Sheffield marathon runner, aged 45, who collapsed and died 35 minutes after starting the Sheffield Marathon last weekend, was already receiving treatment from his doctor for high blood pressure.

A post mortem examination has shown that Mr Norris of Watt Lane, Crosspool, Sheffield, died of natural causes and Dr Pilling has decided an inquest is not necessary.

Dockers block tourists

Dock workers who lost a contract and face redundancy for refusing to carry out their summer duties took revenge by leaving holiday makers stranded on a ferry at Portsmouth late on Tuesday evening.

The stevedores at the ferry port hauled in a container to block exits from the ship and they rammed a Portakabin through a fence.

Passengers watched from the ship as the stevedores, members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, tried to blockade the vessel.

The unrest at the terminal

Judge halts fraud trial that cost £1.4m

After 45 days and a cost of at least £250,000 a case concerning an alleged £2m value-added tax fraud was halted at Southwark Crown Court in London yesterday.

Judge West-Russell discharged the jury "with considerable regret" after a week of submissions by the defence counsel who maintained that some of the evidence given was inadmissible.

He told the jury: "What concerns me is the enormous expense of this trial so far and the fact that you have given unstinted attention for so long."

He added: "An application that the jury should be discharged could be made lightly and it is with considerable regret that I am bringing the hearing to an end. It is the duty of the court and the administration of justice, that I have had to accede to that application."

Now I have no alternative but to discharge you."

Last week he ordered counsel to work an extra two and a half hours a day and if necessary the weekend as well until submissions were completed.

The trial is expected to begin with a new jury at the Central Criminal Court later this year.

Eight men are accused of conspiring to defraud the Customs and Excise department over VAT claims between November, 1981, and March last year. It is alleged that gold coins worth about £16m were melted into "scrap" on which purchasers paid VAT.

The accused are Charles Wilson, aged 51, of Cranford Way, Twickenham; Joseph London, aged 47, of Highgate Road, Putney; Ronald Evans, aged 42, of Melbourn Square, East London; Peter Burgess, aged 41, of Pinner Road, Pinner; Geoffrey Park, Ronald Langford, aged 41, of Canterbury Avenue, Woodford; and Alan Woodcock, aged 41, of Woodcock Hill, Wokingham, north-west London; and Andrew Weston, aged 41, of Holwinton Hill, Enfield, north London.

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Beck's

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THE QUEEN'S SPEECH ● Divorce reforms envisaged ● Telecom to be sold ● Cable TV body planned

Bills to implement tax cuts and union reform

The Queen, in her speech opening the new session of Parliament, said:

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons.

I look forward with great pleasure to receiving the President of Sri Lanka on a state visit in October and to paying visits to Kenya, Bangladesh and India in November. I also look forward to being present on the occasion of the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in New Delhi in November.

My Government are determined to sustain Britain's contribution to western defence. They will play an active and constructive part in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and will maintain its existing independent nuclear deterrent with the Trident programme and will maintain adequate conventional forces.

My Government, in cooperation with the United Kingdom's allies, will work vigorously for balanced and verifiable measures of arms control. They strongly support the United States' proposals for reductions in nuclear forces. They stand by the Nato decision to counter existing Soviet systems and to begin the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles by the end of 1983. The numbers finally deployed will depend upon the outcome of the Geneva talks.

My Government will work constructively for the development of the European Community. They will continue to seek a lasting solution to the budget problem. They will support negotiations for the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community.

My Government will continue fully to discharge their obligations to the people of the Falkland Islands. They reaffirm their commitment to the people of Gibraltar. They will continue talks with China on the future of

Hongkong, with the aim of reaching a solution acceptable to this Parliament, to China and to the people of Hongkong.

My Government will continue their full support for the Commonwealth. They will play an active and constructive role at the United Nations. They will promote increased cooperation and trade with developing nations. They will maintain a substantial aid programme directed especially at the poorer countries and will encourage the flow of British private investment.

My Government will work in close cooperation with governments of other countries and with international institutions to promote international trade on a non-inflationary basis. They will urge the need to preserve and strengthen an open world trading system.

Members of the House of Commons, estimates for the public service will be laid before you.

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons. My Government will pursue policies designed to increase economic prosperity and to reduce unemployment. They will seek a further reduction in inflation. They will continue to maintain firm control of public expenditure and a responsible financial strategy based upon sound money and lower public borrowing.

My Government will promote growth in output and opportunities for employment by encouraging industry to be adaptable and efficient, and to compete successfully. Continued attention will be paid to the development and application of new technology. The improvement in training will be sustained. The special employment measures will continue to assist those out of work.

A Bill will be introduced to give trade union members greater control over their unions. Legislation will be introduced to prepare for the introduction of private finance into national

ized industries, including British Telecommunications, and the Royal Ordnance Factories. Provision will be made for the regulation of telecommunications and the reform of the Telegraph Acts.

Legislation will be introduced to reform the organization of public transport in London.

Legislation will be brought forward shortly to restate the major tax reductions proposed in the 1983 Budget but not yet enacted.

My Government will encourage the further development of United Kingdom oil and gas resources, and introduce legislation to abolish royalties in new fields. The disposal of the British Gas Corporation's oil assets will be completed.

My Government will pursue policies which sustain our agricultural, food and fishing industries. Legislation will be introduced to make more farming tenancies available in England and Wales.

Legislation will be brought forward to provide a selective scheme to curb excessive rate increases by individual local authorities, and to provide a general power, to be used if necessary, for the limitation of rate increases for all authorities. Measures to improve the rating system will also be laid before you.

Proposals will be prepared for the abolition of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan county councils.

Legislation will be introduced to extend the right of certain public sector and other tenants to buy their homes, and to reform the system of building control in England and Wales.

My Government will remain steadfast in their support for the services which maintain law and order. A Bill will be introduced to replace the existing law on the prevention of terrorism. For England and Wales, legislation will be brought

forward to modernise the law on police powers and to amend the law of criminal evidence and on police complaints procedures. Proposals will be prepared for the establishment of an independent prosecution service.

Measures will be brought forward to protect personal information held on computers, and to establish a cable authority and provide a framework for the development of cable systems.

A Bill will be introduced to improve family law and its administration in England and Wales.

Further action will be taken to ensure that patients receive the best value for the money spent on the national health service.

My Government will pursue policies for improving standards of education and widening parental choice and influence in relations to schools. Legislation will be introduced to enable grants to be paid to local education authorities in England and Wales for innovations and improvements in the curriculum.

Measures relating to Scotland will include reforms to the rating system and the reform of the law relating to roads.

In Northern Ireland, my Government will continue to give the highest priority to upholding law and order.

Through the Northern Ireland Assembly, the people of Northern Ireland will continue to be offered a framework for participation in local democracy and political progress on the basis of widespread acceptance throughout the community.

Other measures will be laid before you. My Lords and Members of the House of Commons, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your counsels.

Divorce Bill aims for earlier proceedings and end to 'meal tickets'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Radical reforms in the divorce laws to bring in a "quickie" divorce procedure after one year, and the so-called woman's "meal ticket for life", and give first priority to children's financial needs, are to be made by the Government.

It will introduce a Matrimonial Causes Bill to implement recommendations made by the Law Commission in various reports on family law, which have received widespread support in the legal profession and from the Lord Chancellor.

The Bill will abolish the rule that a divorce petition may not be presented within three years of marriage unless the court is satisfied there has been "exceptional hardship" or "exceptional depravity".

Instead there will be an absolute bar on divorce proceedings within one year of marriage. Objections to present law are that spouses duplicate proceedings by seeking first judicial separation and then, after three years, divorce, judges exercise their discretion as to exceptions differently, and "exceptional" allegations stir controversy and reduce chances of friendly settlements on custody and maintenance.

The Government's proposals on financial relief after divorce resemble those of Mr Martin Stevens, Tory MP for Hammer-smith Fulham which failed to gain a second reading in the last parliamentary session. The first priority is to the financial support of children. Second, the Bill seeks to introduce the "clean break" principle, and encourage financial self-sufficiency where appropriate, ending any expectation by a wife of life-long maintenance. It will abolish the present aim of putting the parties in the same financial position after divorce as if the marriage had not broken down and enable a claim for maintenance payments to be dismissed. Now, unless the claimant agrees to dismissal, a nominal order must be made which can be much increased years later. The Bill also maintains a "conduct" clause, the most controversial aspect of Mr Stevens' Bill. But conduct must only be taken into account where it would otherwise be "iniquitous" not to do so. Critics argue that that is a retrograde element because the trend of courts in recent years has been to disregard conduct. The Bill also ends the injustice whereby a woman whose marriage is ended by divorce proceedings abroad, and who may have no financial relief or perhaps faces eviction from her house, cannot claim any redress through courts in this country from her former husband. She will now be able to bring proceedings.

British Telecom Labour out to thwart Bill for quick sale

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The reintroduction of the British Telecommunications Bill, scuppered by the timing of the general election, is expected to generate as much acrimony as it did during last session. The mainstay of the Bill, which is likely to be in the same form, is the creation of British Telecom as a private company and empowering the Government to dispose of it as it desires. The Government's intention is to sell 51 per cent of the corporation to the private sector, probably by the late autumn of next year.

The Labour Party has declared its opposition to the Bill and will attempt to frustrate the government's attempt to pass the legislation quickly. However, some Conservative backbenchers expressed their disquiet about the last Bill. They have been concerned that ordinary telephone subscribers, particularly in the rural areas, could become vulnerable to price increases. The control of British Telecom rests in the powers to be given a new Office of Telecommunications (OfTel) which will be created by the Bill and which will have powers enabling it to stop abuses on pricing and business practice.

Some of the backbenchers still have reservations and want to see the operating licence which is to be awarded the new British Telecom by the government to dispose of it as it desires. The Government's intention is to sell 51 per cent of the corporation to the private sector, probably by the late autumn of next year. The Labour Party has declared its opposition to the Bill and will attempt to frustrate the government's attempt to pass the legislation quickly. However, some Conservative backbenchers expressed their disquiet about the last Bill. They have been concerned that ordinary telephone subscribers, particularly in the rural areas, could become vulnerable to price increases. The control of British Telecom rests in the powers to be given a new Office of Telecommunications (OfTel) which will be created by the Bill and which will have powers enabling it to stop abuses on pricing and business practice.

Cable television TV authority defined

By Our Electronics Correspondent

The Cable Bill, which will be introduced this Session, is intended to provide for the expansion of cable television and the creation of a cable authority responsible for issuing franchises and policing operators. The White Paper was the result of a year of public debate. The Cabinet Office's information technology advisory panel had published a report in March last year recommending early approval for multi-channel cable television. The Government was to measure and commissioned Lord Hunt of Tanworth to investigate the implications of cable for public broadcasting. His report, published in October, recommended approval. But the Cable Bill will detail for the first time the powers of the proposed cable authority in awarding franchises and controlling programme content. Lord Hunt recommended that the new authority should control the new technology with a light touch. He was not advocating another IBA. Before the cable authority is established by the Bill 12 pilot projects are expected to be approved. The authority ultimately will determine the size of the franchises. It is expected they will each cover about 250,000 homes.

The signal was received and understood as meaning that the common objective was attainable. When the code was cracked, the message was interpreted as being that Ulster would be handed over when the necessary force and muscle were applied and terrorists were in the business of applying force and muscle. His advice to the Government was to have a care. Experience had shown that well-intentioned initiatives made the situation worse. My earnest and sincere appeal to the Prime Minister on behalf (he said) of those who have yet to die as a consequence of your deeds and words is: Move with great caution. You could be treading on our graves.



Past masters: Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, and Mr Francis Fynn, the former Foreign Secretary, wait to join the procession to the House of Lords for the Queen's Speech.

Tories must be shaken out of their complacency

COMMONS

The Queen's Speech combined complacency and callousness on a scale which was scarcely describable when one looks at the facts and the Opposition (Blancu Gwen), said when he opened the debate on the Speech in the House of Commons. He said the speech should consider the scale of events, the dangers, perils and miseries which some people were now facing. The speech went nowhere near measuring up to the scale of events.

During the election Government spokesmen prided themselves on not making any promises about unemployment. Unemployment figures were not going to stay the same or anything like that. Things would go on getting worse. Free redundancies had been declared almost every day since the election. Jobs in rail, steel, the health service, telecommunications, local authority services would be cut. The manufacturing sector slide in British industry would continue.

Some forecasters expected at least one and a half million jobs to disappear in the next five years. In a country already in recession, the loss of one-tenth of its jobs, the loss of another 7 per cent might not sound so catastrophic. In the last four years, the young and old in huge numbers had been cut out of the labour force altogether. If one lost one's job and one was over 50, one had little prospect of working again - and that applied to large numbers of people aged 20 and to the country as a whole. The threshold might be down to 45 or lower.

Another five years of the last four years would be to further restrict the availability of jobs for school leavers. One-fifth of the present potential workforce under 25 was unemployed or on schemes the Prime Minister had once dismissed as unreal jobs. By 1985 these might have doubled and the majority of school leavers would start a lifetime on the dole.

The Victorian approach of response to these matters was emigration, repression, the workhouse and the armed forces. Under Mrs Thatcher's Government there had been a considerable increase in those who sought to emigrate from Britain, but the doors were closing and so she supposed these other options were to be applied in the years ahead.

The situation in the inner cities was particularly frightening and tragic. For many black youth, unemployment would be the main feature of their lives. These areas had been deprived of their basic industries and services. Already Britain had seen a huge increase in crime and riots in the streets of the cities. The next five years could bring back some other Victorian traditions.

The loss of jobs and services for women would carry millions of families back below the poverty threshold. Over the past four years the Government had established a record in the way it had forced people over that threshold. If it continued its policies, this figure would increase still further.

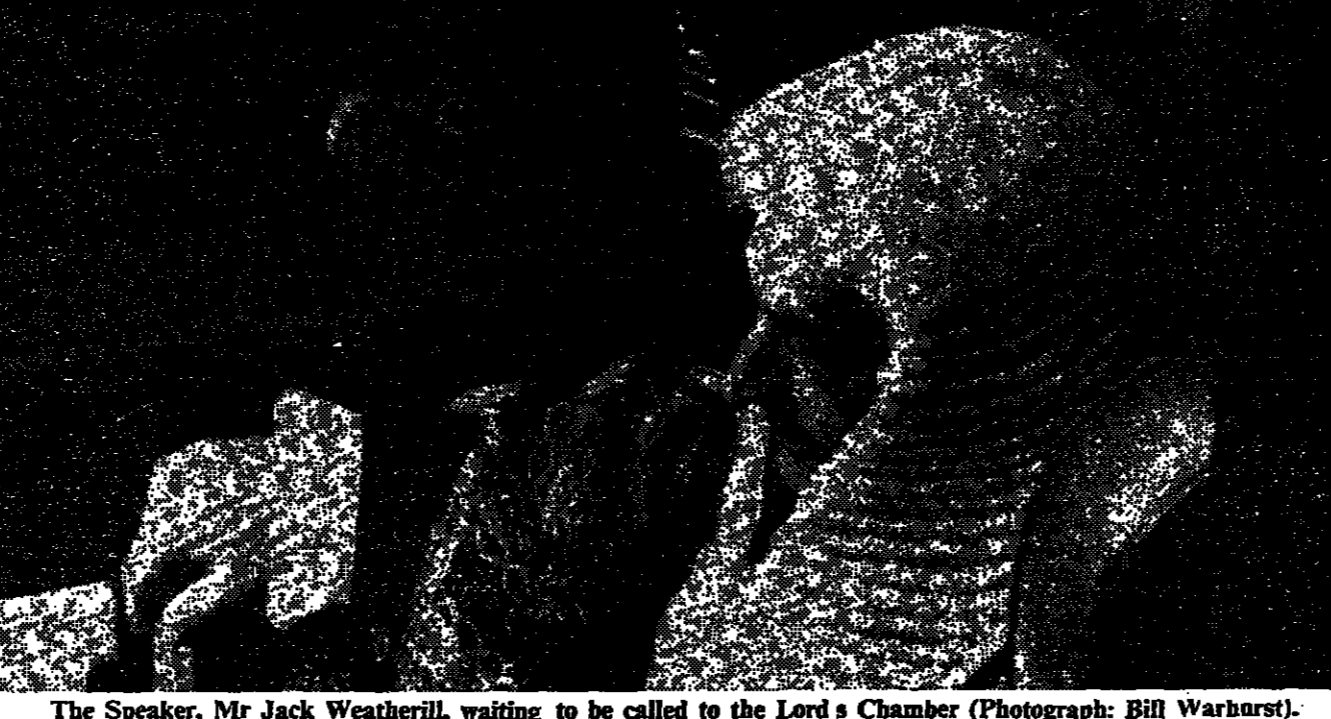
Nothing in the Queen's Speech offered any prospect of that being changed and this was the Opposition's first indictment of the Government. It intended to press the argument about mass unemployment and its consequences and repercussions in society at every

Large majorities mean large responsibilities

Pointing out that both he and himself and the Government had large majorities, Sir Peter Cill (West Devon and Stré, C) said in the Commons, in moving the royal address in reply to the Queen's speech, that large majorities were matched by large responsibilities and there was no change in the underlying problems of the nation.

He said the speech provided measures to assist with the changes that were needed to deal with the changing situation in the world and at home. He welcomed that the Government would continue its full support for the Commonwealth, not forgetting little Hongkong. As vice-chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, he said the role of the Commonwealth was more important than ever in a changing world. He was impressed that the Government would remain steadfast in its support of the Commonwealth and that it was the subject that was brought up time and time again at the election and more than any other subject in his constituency.

They should refute the argument that the Government was the only body that had a role. The economic recession did not help. The Government could produce legislation until the cows came home but he did not think much progress could be made until individuals were more concerned about it in the family and in schools. He noted with satisfaction the policies to sustain agriculture and the food industry, but something had to be done, and quickly, about the problem of surpluses. Mr Malcolm Thorntons (Crosby, C), seconding, said Mersey-side, above all, suffered from a less than capable reputation. The Government of those who sought to wallow in the area's problems for their own political ends, statements often deliberately inflammatory, would make any would-be inventor run a mile. Television programmes such as The Boys From The Black Stuff or Brookside portrayed an image of Liverpool which was in danger of being accepted by the outside world as a permanent reality.



The Speaker, Mr Jack Weatherill, waiting to be called to the Lord's Chamber (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Thatcher five point plan for recovery

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, told MPs that she did not disguise her disappointment that mortgage rates were to go up by 1.25 per cent, especially as interest rates had been reduced in the middle of April, 10 to 10 per cent and since the election base rates had been reduced to 9.5 per cent, only 0.5 per cent above what they were when the present mortgage rates were fixed. Nevertheless she understood the reasons that demand for mortgages was great and that the societies must get in more savings to meet the demand because Tory Governments get greater opportunities than Labour Governments for home ownership.

She said it seemed to her, listening to Mr Foot, that their proceedings had scarcely been interrupted by a general election. He had put that message during the election and the people had totally and utterly rejected it. (Conservative cheer.) Unemployment was the most painful symptom of the country's fundamental problems - failure to compete, pay well above anything justified by output, restrictive practices, and the deepest world recession since the war.

Figures published since the election showed rising production and productivity reaching new levels. Retail sales were increasing and the underlying increase in average earnings was lower than at any time since 1969. That had been achieved without resort to wage or price controls which, at best, had a limited life and sowed up trouble for the future. Even at 3.7 per cent, British inflation was still higher than that in Germany, the Netherlands or Japan. Inflation must be reduced further. (Labour shouts of "More unemployment.") They would gain jobs and prosperity only when they could compete with the rest of the world.

The Government would pursue its strategy for recovery and jobs by helping business to cut costs, and could do that by following a series of policies: keeping inflation down and helping to keep interest rates down. Cutting costs was the first part of the strategy for jobs. Secondly, small businesses should be encouraged and there should be incentives to efficient management. The Finance Bill had gone far in that direction. They would introduce another Bill immediately to further this work and to restore the tax relief which the Opposition deliberately withheld from nearly one million people before the election.

The third part of the strategy was to continue support for new technology. There was a need to adapt to change. They had to do so if they were to succeed in the new and modern world. The real threat posed by the new technology was that Britain's competitors might use it while Britain did not. This was one of the biggest challenges they faced. New technology would only flourish in conditions of competition. They had already ended the monopoly in telecommunication and they would reintroduce the Bill to denationalise British Telecom.

Fourthly, in the strategy for jobs and recovery, came training. British industry accepted their chosen method of improving training for young people. Of the 460,000 places needed for the Youth Training Scheme, 115,000 had already been identified. Fifthly, they were taking forward their programme of trade union reform. All to often they heard trade union leaders defined overmanaging and inefficient working practices as if they were defending their members' jobs. The truth was that by holding down productivity and preventing the introduction of more efficient working practices, British competitors took for granted they were actually destroying the very jobs they claimed to defend. Because they were such powerful agencies, for good or ill, for creating or destroying jobs, they needed to ensure that power was used democratically and responsibly. They would move forward along the lines in the Green Paper Democracy in Trade Unions to ensure that the ballot box and not the bully boy should prevail.

The five points of this strategy tackled the fundamental problems. Government measures could not guarantee a recovery or the creation of the new jobs needed but they could help to provide opportunity. That opportunity could only be grasped if Britain's industries, workforce and management alike, had the will, vitality and fair to produce the products and services that would sell. That was the nature of the essential partnership between government and industry. The welfare provision we all want (she said) can only be provided through industrial and commercial success. We have protected and shall continue to protect the social financial policies. The absurd starts put about during the general election served only to give us the chance to spell out our magnificent record in the social services - provision maintained through the fiercest world recession for 40 years. But their approach went further than protecting the weak. They aimed to give the British people the opportunity to aspire to and achieve greater personal responsibility and the pride of ownership. That the people should be able to own their own homes was at the heart of their philosophy.

On the international scene the major industrialised countries were seeing clear signs of recovery and growing confidence in the prospects for that recovery. International debt remained discouragingly high, but over the past year the international financial community had acted with speed and skill in handling individual countries. There would be difficult, even hallucinations about it being evil to keep the peace with a nuclear deterrent. Welcoming the Government's intention to keep sufficient forces available to protect the Falkland Islands, he expressed the hope that if the present Argentinian junta was ousted, the British Government would seek some form of cooperation with the Argentine Government, at least in trade. It must, of course, be acceptable to the inhabitants of the Falklands. Lady Alvey of Abington (C), seconding, said freedom to influence one's children was one of the greatest assets a stark contrast between the free countries of the West and the tyranny behind the Iron Curtain where governments sought to mould the young from the earliest age and separate them from their parents. Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, Leader of the Opposition peers, said the mixture was before, only stranger. Dr Thatcher (he added) has not given us much hope for the future, certainly no hope that the major problem of high unemployment is going to be tackled with the necessary determination required. Lord Byers, leader of the Liberal peers, said the work of the Lords would be even more important in this Parliament in scrutinizing measures from the Commons, because there was such a huge Government majority there. Viscount Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, announced that Lord Belsford, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was to be the new deputy leader of the Lords in succession to Earl Ferrers who had decided to leave the Government. A number of substantial Bills would be coming before Parliament, including the Data Protection Bill, which fell with the dissolution of Parliament and was being reintroduced in the Lords tomorrow (Thursday).

Data Protection Bill to be reintroduced

HOUSE OF LORDS

Britain must unequivocally carry out the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles to enable its allies to seek multinational disarmament from a position of strength at the Geneva conference, the Duke of Norfolk (C) said in the House of Lords when he moved an address in reply to the Queen's Speech. Wearing his uniform of the Earl Marshall and stating that one could not trust the Russians, he went on: cannot support unilateral disarmament unless it starts in Moscow. I have found it incomprehensible that Monsieur Kent should have moral

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صكزا من الاصل

Dachau game stirs anger in Germany

From Michael Binyon Bonn

Mounting concern and public outrage over the resurgence of right-wing extremism in West Germany have been aroused in the past week by a series of neo-Nazi demonstrations and rallies, begun in the north and the underground circulation of a magazine board game based on passing Jews in concentration camps.

Jewish leaders have strongly condemned what they call a new wave of antisemitism, and politicians and press have expressed horror and anger that the ideas of racial extremists appear to be finding an echo among young people.

The police in Rheinland-Pfalz announced on Tuesday that two men were under investigation for their part in producing and distributing a game called "Jew, don't get angry," a parody of a common board game.

It consists of a Star of David, with the concentration camps Auschwitz, Dachau, Treblinka, Buchenwald, Majdanek and Mauthausen in the corners. Counters coloured according to the emblems used in the camps - yellow for Jews, pink for homosexuals, red for Communists - are moved according to the throw of the dice.

According to the handwritten instructions: "The first one to get his six million Jews into the gas chambers has won and is entitled to a monopoly of the reparations bank. Whoever is too stupid to gas six million Jews has to watch Holocaust (the television series) again."

Photocopies of the game began circulating in schools in Zweibrücken in Saarland in November, and since then copies have been sent anonymously to synagogues, Jewish old people's homes and Jewish community leaders in Düsseldorf, Saarbrücken and Mainz.

Some copies surfacing in schools and discotheques in Bonn were said to come from neo-Nazi groups.

The public outcry has been fuelled by other manifestations of neo-Nazism in the past week. A group called the Steel Helmet League of Fighters for Europe held a rally in Celle, near the former Belsen concentration camp, at the weekend which led to violent counter-demonstrations in which seven people were injured.

Politicians and protesters accused the league of representing right-wing racist and anti-Semitic sentiments. Herr Helmut Horstmann, the mayor of Celle, was bitterly criticized for agreeing not to give an official speech of welcome to the league, in which he would have praised them for their solidarity with the garrison city, only after strong protests.

In West Berlin politicians were still digesting the consequences of the violence that broke out on June 17 when a right-wing group called Conservative Action held a demonstration on the day of German Unity calling for the expulsion of the many Turks in the city.

There were ugly scenes as counter-demonstrators set up barricades and fought battles with police. Herr Richard von Weizsäcker, the Mayor strongly criticized Conservative Action's rally.

Herr Freidhelm Busse, the founder of another neo-Nazi group calling itself the People's Socialist Movement of Germany is to appear in court in Munich today, together with five others charged with membership of a terrorist organization, possession of weapons, attempted blackmail and attempted robbery. The trial is expected to last until September.

Mr Glistrup: Pledge to fight from jail cell.

The sentence is a mitigation of the 4m kroner fine and four years' imprisonment imposed on Mr Glistrup in 1981 by the High Court and appealed against to the Supreme Court by himself and the state prosecution.

Standing high on top of a megalomane platform outside the court, Mr Glistrup, one of Denmark's most popular and the market's most popular and

Two views of superpower relations: Shultz eases the pressure but Gromyko turns the screw

Washington: Hoping for a thaw

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

After two and a half years of frosty tension, the United States and the Soviet Union appear to be seeking a more stable relationship based on the shared recognition that endless confrontation is in neither's interests, in the view of American analysts here.

Although no one in Washington expects a dramatic improvement in ties between the superpowers - at least not unless there is a significant and unexpected change in the way the Soviet Union conducts itself globally - there is a growing belief that there is now greater scope for agreements on arms control and other bilateral issues than at any time since the Reagan Administration took office.

While both sides continue to talk tough, their rhetoric is less extreme and there is greater emphasis on the need for constructive dialogue.

However, both nations, attempting to dampen speculation in the US that a US-Soviet summit may be under consideration, have made it clear that such a meeting will not take place in the foreseeable future.

American analysts do not expect a Reagan-Andropov summit before mid-1984 and they caution that unless progress has been made in the arms reduction talks by then it may be little more than a "photo opportunity" prior to the US presidential elections.

In the past week both countries have made important statements on the state of US-Soviet relations, one by Mr



Mr Shultz: Calling for constructive talks.

George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and the other by Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart.

"I see the two sides, beginning to move along parallel tracks," said Mr William Hyland, a leading Kremlinologist who was National Security Adviser to President Ford. "Relations now are moving to a different phase, a phase with more possibilities for manoeuvre and for more serious negotiations than there has been in almost three years."

Another expert, Mr Dimitri Simes, described Mr Shultz's statement, made during testimony before the Senate foreign relations committee, as a "watershed, a turning point in the Reagan Administration's approach to the Soviet Union".

The central message which

Mr Shultz sought to convey was that the US, having begun to restore the nuclear balance through its huge military build-up, was now interested in talking to the Soviet Union again. He said: "Having begun to rebuild our strength, we now seek to engage the Soviet leadership in a constructive dialogue."

He added that the US did not accept as inevitable the prospect of endless, dangerous confrontation with the Russians. His remarks were a far cry from the "Liars and cheats" epithets that President Reagan threw at the Soviet leadership soon after he took office.

However, Mr Shultz also made it clear that a dialogue can only produce results if the Soviet Union improves its behaviour internationally.

Mr Gromyko's tough-sounding message, while containing predictable criticisms of the United States, which he accused of being prepared to risk nuclear war in order to "roll back communism", also contained a few suggestions of conciliatory language. His assertion that the Soviet Union sought smoother relations with the US was publicly welcomed by Washington.

Similarly, although in his interview with Tass this week Mr Gromyko went out of his way to counter speculation about a possible US-Soviet summit, he appeared to hold out the hope that Washington would come up with real signs of interest of an accommodation with Moscow.

However, responding to Mr Shultz's insistence of the need

for improved international behaviour by the Soviet Union, Mr Gromyko expressed regret that US policy on relations towards the Soviet Union "does not pursue any constructive goals at all".

US analysts ascribed the slight shift in American attitudes towards the Soviet Union (as evidenced in Mr Shultz's remarks) to several factors.

First, there is the change of leadership in the Kremlin and the consolidation of the authority of President Andropov. Faced with growing economic problems at home and continuing tensions in Poland and elsewhere in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union is in need of a more stable relationship with the US.

Second, it is believed the Soviet Union is responding to the more flexible approach shown by the US in the two rounds of arms reduction talks taking place in Geneva. In his speech, Mr Gromyko urged that the "truly historic opportunity" which had presented itself in arms control should not be allowed to slip by.

Coupled with this is a clear recognition by the Soviet Union in the wake of the West German and British elections that the deployment of Nato's new medium-range missiles is definitely going ahead at the end of this year.

Third, the Russians seem to be coming round to the idea that Mr Reagan is likely to run and be reelected next year and that they are going to have to deal with his Administration for another five years.

Moscow: Ready to adopt hard line

From Richard Owen Moscow



Mr Gromyko: "US must change its policies".

The Soviet Union is moving towards confrontation rather than concessions over arms control and other East-West issues, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The Kremlin's hard line may be expressed at a summit meeting of the seven Warsaw Pact nations in Moscow next week, the sources added, although Soviet officials could not confirm this.

Warsaw Pact leaders were not expected to convene until the middle of July. When Soviet block consultations traditionally take place in the Crimea. However, the Warsaw Pact faces a number of pressing issues, including the need to formulate a definitive response to Nato's plans to deploy new American missiles in Europe by December, and the visit to Moscow by Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, at the beginning of July.

Meetings of the Soviet leadership last week produced contradictory signals, with Mr Yuri Andropov and other Kremlin leaders emphasizing both Russia's hostility towards the United States and its desire for a return to détente.

Diplomats said that with the West placing Moscow under sustained pressure over the



Marshal Ustinov: "Clash of two ideologies".

missiles issue, the balance had tipped towards hostility.

Diplomats who follow Kremlin thinking said this was the normal response to outside pressures at a time when the leadership was unable to agree on possible concessions to the West designed to avert confrontation.

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, on Tuesday signalled the tilt towards a hard line when he said that an Andropov-Reagan summit meeting would take place only if the

United States changed its policies. He accused Washington of having no constructive goals whatever in its relations with Moscow.

At a closed party meeting in the Defence Ministry this week, Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, said there was a trend towards the formation of a military alliance between the Nato powers and Japan aimed at the Soviet Union.

Echoing the theme of last week's Central Committee plenum, Marshal Ustinov said the world was witnessing a tense and sharp clash between two ideologies. He said the military threat of imperialism was growing around the globe.

The Russians were impressed by the United stand taken by the Western nations and Japan at Williamsburg at the end of May, and by Nato's determination to go ahead with the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 by December.

Possible Warsaw Pact responses include the deployment of Soviet missiles in Eastern Europe, and the stationing of medium-range missiles in the Soviet Far East, from where they would threaten both the United States west coast and Japan.

Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, agreed with Mr Andropov in May about the need for a response of Nato deployments went ahead. A Soviet statement at the end of May refined this to "measures to be taken in arrangement with other Warsaw Pact countries."

When it does formulate its response to Nato, the Warsaw Pact will nonetheless leave the door open for an agreement at the Geneva arms talks, diplomats believe.

Support for Soviet line on missiles

From Christopher Mosley Stockholm

An influential Swedish peace research institute yesterday supported the Soviet line that British and French independent nuclear forces should be counted at the negotiations on missile reductions in Geneva.

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, which is independent but funded by the Swedish Government, also said Britain and France were planning to expand their nuclear forces "beyond the minimum required for basic deterrence."

In its yearbook, distributed to armaments decision-makers in 147 countries, the institute said that French and British nuclear forces were targeted on the Soviet Union. "Inclusion of them would only serve counting purposes; it would not impose any obligation on Britain and France."

Russian expelled

Norway ordered the expulsion of a Soviet military attaché yesterday for activities "incompatible with his diplomatic status". He was named as Lieutenant-Colonel Vladimir Zagrebnev, described as assistant military, naval and air attaché at the Soviet embassy.

"Soviet SS4s, SS5s and an agreed number of SS20s should be decommissioned, with their infrastructure. An agreement for Europe might then be coupled with a freeze on Soviet and US long-range missiles elsewhere."

"France and Britain have at their disposal 162 missiles capable of delivering 290 warheads on Soviet territory," it said. "In 1985 a sixth French submarine, carrying multiple-warhead M4 missiles, will enter service; by then the total number of French and British warheads will be 386."

World Armaments and Disarmament, Sept. Yearbook 1983 (Taylor and Francis Ltd, London, £26).

colourful politicians, promised flag-waving supporters that he would continue his crusade against the Danish establishment and its "corrupt" taxation system from his prison cell.

His political future will be decided in the coming days by an inter-party parliamentary committee, which is expected to recommend that the Folketing (Parliament) be recalled from its recess at an early date, and this, reliable commentators believe will lead to his expulsion from Parliament.

The Supreme Court ruling brings to an end the longest case in Danish legal history, involving more than 480 court sessions, over almost nine years.

Mr Glistrup, aged 57, a rumbustious tax lawyer, became a national hero in over-taxed welfare-state Denmark when he founded the anti-tax, anti-welfare, anti-bureaucracy protest party, The Progress Party, in 1972.

Mr Glistrup claimed he paid no tax whatsoever on an annual income of millions of kroner through clever manipulation of the tax regulations.

The Progress Party swept into Parliament in 1973, becoming overnight the second biggest in Danish politics, with 28 seats, after the traditionally predominant Social Democrats. Today the party is the fifth biggest, holding 16 seats in the 179-seat Legislature.

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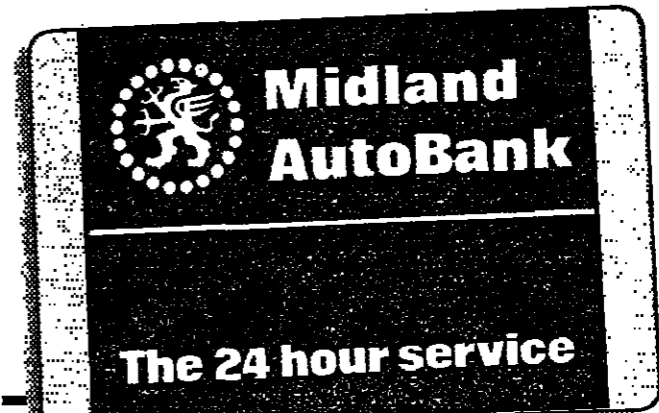
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US generals cautious about intervention in Central America

New York (NYT) - With unusual unanimity, senior US generals oppose any American military intervention in Central America without the clear, unequivocal support of Congress and the people. This is being conveyed by some in public and by others in conversations with politicians, academic figures and journalists.

The point has been made publicly by General John Vessey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and by General Edward Meyer, who is to retire soon as Army Chief of Staff. Similar views have been expressed in interviews by General Wallace Nutting, former head of the Southern Command in Panama, General Bernard Rogers, Nato's Supreme Commander in Europe, and General William Westmoreland, now retired, who was the American Commander in Vietnam.

All these generals, and many more who gave their views but did not want to be identified, served in Vietnam, and their attitude reflects the scars the Vietnam experience left on the Army.

All of them see danger in any victory for leftist elements in El Salvador or in the expansion of Nicaraguan military power throughout the region.

But they and staff officers in the Pentagon do not see the Central American situation as a peculiarly military one. Rather they emphasize that the region's problems are economic, political, social and military.

In some countries, they say, the military problem is the least important. In others, El Salvador and Nicaragua, it is the most important.

Two US newsmen die in Honduras

Tegucigalpa (Reuters) - Two United States journalists have been killed in a rocket attack on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua. Honduras Foreign Ministry officials said that Mr. Dial Torgerson, of the *Los Angeles Times*, and Mr. Richard Cross of the *United States News and World Report* were killed on Tuesday when their car was hit by anti-tank rockets from Nicaragua.

They also named Mr. William McWhirter of *Time* magazine as having been killed. But in Miami, Mr. McWhirter appeared on a television interview and announced he was very much alive.

sources. Zoriana Pysariwsky writes.

The plan will result from exhaustive consultations with the five countries of the region, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala, who could be deepening turmoil inspired by both internal and outside influence.

Sources within the four-member Contadora group, composed of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, emphasize that the task is formidable. Whether the parties will blight or sustain the effort to completion will depend largely on recognition by the US and Cuba that a political settlement which would restrict their intervention is in their mutual best interests.

The plan is expected to address border tensions and the role of insurgents - the Nicaraguan-Honduran situation being potentially the most volatile - the flow of arms, and the presence of foreign advisers. It is also likely to call for social and economic reforms whose historical absence is believed by the Contadora group to be the main root of violent dissent in the region.

The group, including two of its Foreign Ministers, Señor Bernardo Sepúlveda of Mexico, and Señor Rodrigo Lloreda Calcedo of Honduras, is being headed by Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, on Tuesday to discuss their efforts to date. The group has officially received a mandate from the Security Council to act as principal negotiators in Central America.

time, the public must understand the cost to the country in military manpower, money and time.

NEW YORK: The Contadora Group of Latin American countries has been urged upon themselves the task of devising a political framework for peace in Central America are in the process of preparing a comprehensive settlement plan to be presented to the United States and Cuba for approval at a later stage, according to diplomatic

Prague police clash with youths chanting 'freedom'

Prague (AP) - Police had to intervene to preserve calm at a demonstration by young Czechoslovaks chanting "we want freedom" and other slogans, a spokesman for an international peace assembly said yesterday.

The outbreak, highly unusual in this tightly-controlled society, took place on Tuesday night. Eyewitnesses saw police beat several young men with rubber truncheons in breaking up the crowd in Wenceslaus Square.

Mr. Marcel Nole, a spokesman for the organizers of the "World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War", told reporters that "maybe a hundred" young people were involved, onlookers estimated at least 300 people were there during the height of the chanting.

The youths, some drinking beer or wine, broke away from an officially-sanctioned peace rally in the old town square and began a procession throughout the streets. The original chant of "we want peace", turned to "we want peace and freedom", and, shortly before police moved in, "We want freedom."

They also chanted "disarm the soldiers".

Such incidents have been practically unheard of since the non-violent protest which followed Soviet suppression of the "Prague Spring" in 1968.

"As in a large city night calm has to be preserved," Mr. Nole said. "The police appealed to them to be quiet. When it did not help, they took five of those who were most drunk to a sobering-up station and they were released in the morning."

Cameroon Cabinet reshuffled

Yaounde (AFP) - President Paul Biya of Cameroon has carried out an extensive government reshuffle involving the Cabinet members.

Mr. Victor Ayoob Mvodo, the Minister of Territorial Administration, Mr. Samuel Eboua, Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Guillaume Bwelle, Minister of Information and Culture, and Mr. Sadou Daoudou, Secretary-General in the President's office were the four dismissed in the third reshuffle since Mr. Biya became President last November.

The present line-up of the Government is:

Prime Minister: Sello Bouda Malgout
 Armed Forces: Maliano Aboudjary
 Parliamentary Relations: Emmanuel Ego Tabi
 Justice: Andre Ngongang
 Education: Gilbert Akono
 Tourism: Youth and Sports: Ibrahim Mbombo Njira
 Foreign Affairs: Felix Tanyi
 Ministry of Overseas: Jean-Francois Akono
 Territorial Administration: Jean Foumou Akame
 Finance: Etienne Ntanga
 Economic Planning: Jean-Francois Akono
 Social Welfare: Daniel Kamague
 Public Health: Dr. Hubert Nkoulou
 State Inspection and Administrative Status: Christian Georges Sengue
 Industry: Georges Bol Akime
 Trade: Tori Limangara
 Civil Service: Youssouf Daouda
 Social Affairs: Delphine Tanyi
 Livestock: Pauline Koko
 Equipment: Thomas Dakayi Kamga
 Telecommunications: Robert Mbella
 Mines and Energy: Pauline Koko
 Town Planning and Housing: Babile Aboudjary
 Transport: Albert Ngome Kome
 Information and Culture: Francis Koko
 Equipment: Thomas Dakayi Kamga

Hawke cool to Debray

From Tony Daboudin, Melbourne

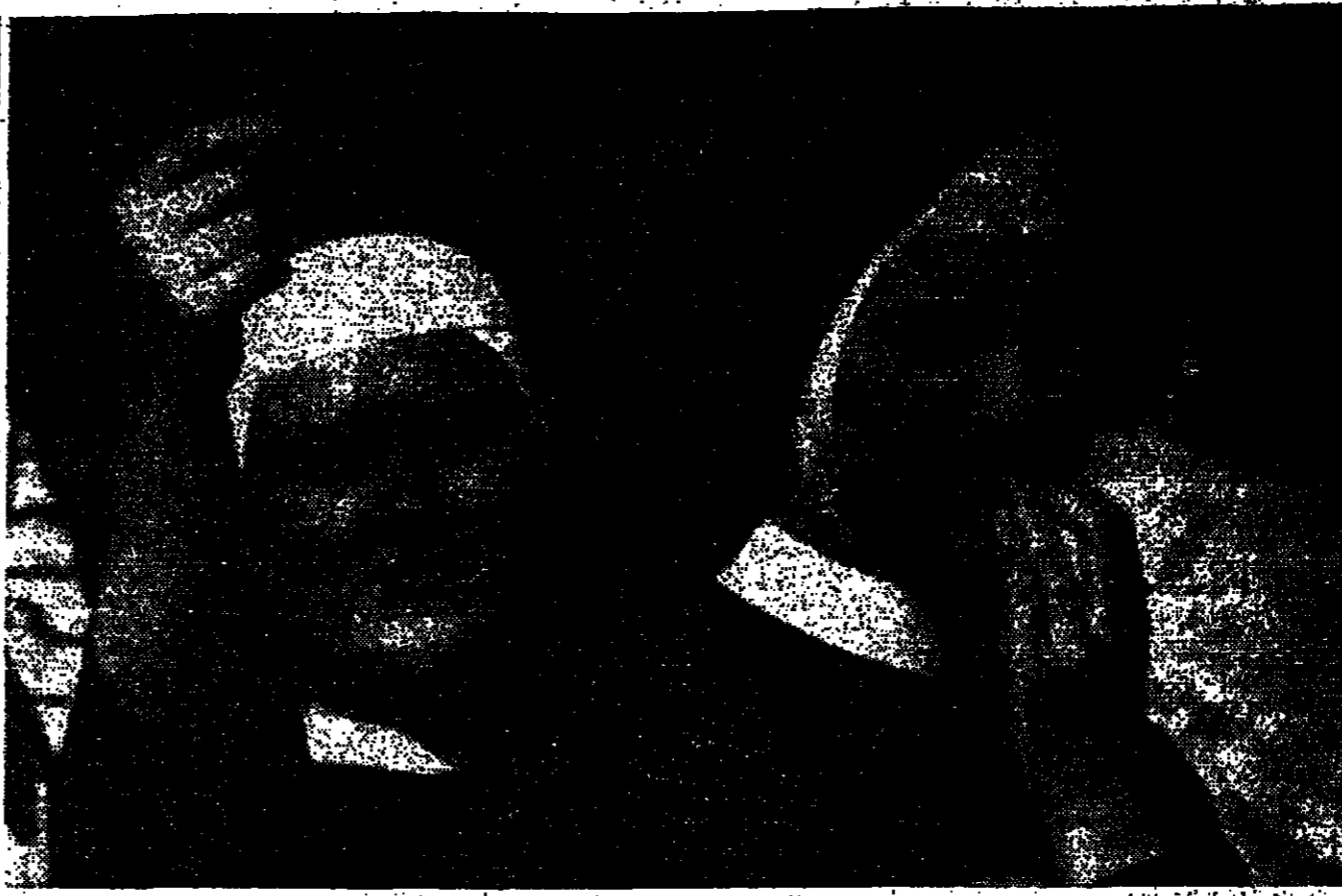
Mr. Regis Debray, President Mitterrand's special envoy, left Australia yesterday without apparently improving relations between France and Australia over the question of French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

At the end of talks between Mr. Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Debray, Mr. Hawke said that the French offer for Australia to send a scientist to the French test site

on Muroroa Atoll would go to the Cabinet for consideration.

Mr. Hawke said that Australia's objection to the French test was not only environmental but to the nuclear programme itself. The Prime Minister reaffirmed the suspension of uranium exports to France in retaliation for the nuclear test.

It followed that the justices had been wrong to hold that the prosecutor could have formed a reasonable suspicion, at the time



The waiting: Two Polish nuns await the arrival of the Pope at a park on the outskirts of Cracow.

Papal message is smuggled into hearts

From Roger Boyes Warsaw

The papal visit to Poland has been replete with symbolism, with Biblical allusion and with historical code-words readily understandable to Polish congregations, schooled in national heritage.



The greeting: The Pope waves to the crowds at Cracow University

Solidarity, the banned trade union still appermost in many Polish minds, has been explicitly named in benedictions but there is still much that cannot be said, even by a Pope, in a country where political sensitivities are still red-rat.

The message somehow has to be smuggled into peoples hearts. This is done partly by the choice of people to be given papal audiences - lay Catholics working for imprisoned Solidarity activists and their families, the mother of a boy who died after leaving police custody, radical priests, probably even Mr. Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader. But the message could hardly be clearer in the choice of three devout Poles to be beatified during the visit. One, Father Raf Kalinowski, has already been dubbed by the underground, "the Solidarity saint."

On Monday in Poznan, the Pope beatified a Pole - Mother Urszula Ledochowska, for the first time on Polish soil. Her life as a nun, teacher and

was discovered and at the outbreak of the First World War expelled from the territory of the Russian empire. After the war she returned to Poland and opened up a whole network of schools and day centres.

The symbolic significance of the beatification will not be lost on the cardinals from Hungary and Czechoslovakia who have been accompanying the Pope in Poland. But it is Father Kalinowski, a Carmelite friar, whose life is seen by Polish priests as the most salient for present day Poland.

Kalinowski, who was beatified on Wednesday, fought in the Tsarist Army as a captain in the nineteenth century but resigned his commission to help to lead the Polish insurrection against Russian rule in January, 1863. After the suppression of the rebellion, he was sentenced to 18 years of hard labour and exile in Siberia.

It was during this period that he spread the Christian teachings and, in the words of a Polish biography, "thanks to his charitable work, he rejected the disillusionment that hit the other insurgents, who were immersed in nostalgia and were cynical towards their surroundings."

Other details of his life make it clear why he is considered

the "Solidarity saint". Just when Solidarity is restructuring its tactics away from the over-ambitious plans for general strikes and street protests towards a long, patient period of keeping the ideals of Solidarity alive, Kalinowski is the perfect model of a man who reshaped his vision of an independent Poland into a form that was both realistic and based on church teachings. After returning from exile, he took holy orders and held up the Carmelite Order in Poland.

The Carmelites have been pressing for Kalinowski's beatification - and eventual canonization - since 1932.

The third Pole to be beatified, Brother Albert, is less controversial but also a man whose life has contemporary relevance for the Poles. He was a painter who travelled widely, returning to take part in the 1863 insurrection against the Russians during which he lost a leg. He was exiled and during those years became a devout Catholic.

For the Pope and the Poles, the significance of Brother Albert is that he gave up painting and, according to a near-contemporary Polish account, "looked for a way to God through physical labour." His life is said to underpin the dignity of labour.

Second nuclear research plant for South Africa

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's Atomic Energy Corporation is to establish a new nuclear research centre in the Riversdale district of the southern Cape coast about 30 miles west of Mossel Bay.

This was announced late on Tuesday night by Dr Wynand De Villiers, the chairman, who said that the corporation was outgrowing the existing Peinindaba-Valindaba complex, near Pretoria, and had spent two years investigating alternative areas for expansion of its research and development programmes.

Dr De Villiers said the new centre would employ 300 people within the first five to 10 years, and would occupy an area of nearly 6,200 acres.

Bird watchers' release delayed by bail hitch

Istanbul (AP) - Two British bird watchers held for allegedly violating a military border zone remained in detention yesterday after a civilian judge ordered them to be released on bail.

Journalist in Enes, four miles from the Turkish-Greek frontier, said Mr Simon Albrecht and Mr Dennis Buisson were unable to pay back the bail of 50,000 liras (£148) each. They would stay in custody until British consular officials in Istanbul sent the money.

A spokesman for the British Consulate said there would be no problem as funds were put aside for their defence. The judge set the next hearing for July 6.

Briton jailed by Danes for £53,000 cheque fraud

Copenhagen (AP) - A 40-year-old Briton was sentenced yesterday to three years in jail for his second conviction in Denmark for fraudulently cashing thousands of pounds worth of Eurocheques for what he called "an organization".

Francis Desmond McCoy, Scottish-born but with no permanent address, was convicted of cashing in Denmark 1,067 cheques of £50 each, or £53,350 total, from 1980 until his arrest in the spring of this year.

Mr McCoy admitted in court that he had been convicted on similar charges in other European countries. He also admitted having resided in Denmark most of the last three years on a false British passport. He served five months in jail here for a 1979 conviction for fraudulently cashing Eurocheques, then was expelled.

Mr McCoy said he received the cheques, false cheque cards and false passports from two other Britons. They were not identified, but he said they were part of a "little organization" based in Britain.

He said he and his two partners split the money three ways after deducting expenses, so that he received about a quarter of the total. The prosecution said the three were suspected of similar crimes in Norway and Sweden. Mr McCoy accepted the sentence without giving notice of appeal.

Divisional Court

When drink suspicion arises

Monaghan v Corbett
 Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Taylor
 [Judgment delivered June 20]

In order to justify a conviction, the facts which gave rise to a reasonable suspicion that a motorist had been driving with alcohol in his body could arise only in connexion with the driving of the vehicle at the time to which the suspicion related.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court, so held, allowing an appeal by way of case stated by John Desmond Monaghan, since his conviction by a magistrates' court on September 28, 1982, for driving a motor vehicle with excess alcohol in his blood, contrary to section 6(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1972.

On Saturday June 13, 1981, the appellant motorist parked his car outside his house. He was spoken to by the prosecutor, PC Christopher Corbett, who was investigating a burglary, and who noticed that the motorist's breath smelt of alcohol.

The next day, in the course of the same investigation, the prosecutor spoke at about midday to neighbours of the motorist, who told him that the motorist and his wife habitually went to a public house by car at Sunday lunchtime, and that they had seen them driving off earlier in that day.

The prosecutor went to the police station, collected Alcotest equipment, and returned with another constable to the motorist's address. When the motorist arrived home by car at 2.30 pm, the prosecutor, claiming to have formed a reasonable suspicion that the motorist had taken alcohol in his body, asked him to take a breath test.

The test was positive and a subsequent blood test revealed that he had 99 milligrams of alcohol in his blood per 100 millilitres of blood.

Mr Anthony Scott-Gall for the motorist; Mr Greville Davis for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the court had been referred to a number of cases, in none of which was there any indication whatsoever that the information on the basis of which the police officer's reasonable suspicion that the motorist had alcohol in his body had been formed

Assignment unlawful but tenancy secure

Peabody Donation Fund Governors v Higgins and Another
 Before Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice May
 [Judgment delivered June 20]

Although a housing association tenant's purported assignment of his tenancy to his daughter was in breach of the terms of the tenancy, the daughter was still entitled to claim security of tenure under section 37 (1) of the Housing Act 1980.

His Lordship did not accept that the draftsmen of section 37 (1) intended to express a parliamentary intention limited only to lawful assignments, that was to say, excluding assignments in breach of covenants or conditions prohibiting assignments.

Further, *Old Grovebury Manor Farm Ltd v W Seymour Plant Sales and Hire Ltd* (No 2) [1978] 1 WLR 1307, where an assignment of a business tenancy made in breach of covenant was held to operate, could not be distinguished.

Accordingly, section 37 (1) applied to all assignments, lawful or unlawful, and the appeal would be allowed.

Lord Justice May agreed.

Solicitors: Sheridan & Stratton, Hamersmith; Bridges Savell & Adams.

Law Report June 23 1983

Value immaterial in linked offences

Regina v St Helens Justices, Ex parte McClellan
 Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Taylor
 [Judgment delivered June 21]

A defendant charged with two or more offences of criminal damage, which the court were satisfied constituted or formed part of a series of two or more offences which were of the same or similar character in fact, was entitled to elect trial by jury, irrespective of the value of the property concerned in either charge.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court, so held, granting an application by Michael McClellan for judicial review on September 27, 1982, to the effect that he was not entitled to elect trial by jury on two charges under section 1(1) of the Criminal Damage Act 1971.

The defendant, it was alleged, had broken into an enclosed yard, damaging a postlock worth £3, and, on being apprehended in the yard by a police officer, resisted arrest, causing damage worth £15 to the officer's watch. He was charged in respect of each item of damage under section 1(1) of the 1971 Act and with one offence of vagrancy.

The justices found that as neither criminal damage charge involved damage valued in excess of £200 and was not therefore indictable *per se*, by virtue of section 22(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, section 22 (7) of that Act did not operate to remove them from the category of offences triable only summarily, as the two offences were not similar in law.

Section 22 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 provides by subsections (1) and (2) that if the value of the damage caused is under £200 then subject to subsection (7) the court shall proceed as if the offence were triable only summarily.

(7) Subsection (1) above shall not apply where the offence charged... is one of two or more

Justices erred in binding over

Regina v Hambleton Justices, Ex parte Hamilton
 Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Taylor
 [Judgment delivered June 20]

A party to a fight who had been acquitted of behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace, and subsequently summoned to give evidence at the trial of the other party should not, on that occasion be bound over to keep the peace without the court first inquiring whether he had been dealt with in respect of the fight and if so how, and without affording him an opportunity to make representations to the court.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court, so held, granting an application for an order of certiorari to quash an order of the Hambleton Justices on January 28, 1983, that the applicant, Geoffrey Brian Hamilton, be bound over to keep the peace for 12 months in his own recognizance of £50.

The applicant had been involved in a fight with another man outside his home in October 1982. He had been charged with behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace but on January 12, 1983, was acquitted of that offence by the Hambleton Justices.

On January 28, the other man appeared, charged in respect of the same fight, before a different bench of magistrates. The applicant gave evidence against him and the justices convicted, saying that in their view both parties were equally to blame and that they proposed to bind them both over to keep the peace.

On being told by the clerk that if he did not consent to being bound over he could be sent to prison for up to six months, the applicant sought an adjournment in order to take legal advice.

The adjournment was refused and the applicant thereupon agreed to be bound over.

Mr Phillip Mott for the applicant, the justices did not appear and were not represented.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that on any view it was wholly wrong of the justices to proceed to bind the applicant over without making inquiries as to whether he had been charged with any offences arising out of the fight, whether any such charge had been disposed of, and if so, how.

It was clear that the justices' clerk had been aware that the applicant had already been acquitted.

On the assumption that he had communicated that information to the justices, the justices should have given the applicant an opportunity to make representations to them, if seen to grant an adjournment so that he could obtain legal advice and representation, before proceeding to bind him over.

In all the circumstances of this case, the acquittal of the applicant by a differently constituted court should have persuaded the justices that it was wrong for them to bind the applicant over.

The application would therefore be allowed and the order binding the applicant over to keep the peace would be quashed.

Mr Justice Taylor agreed.

Solicitors: Clarke, Wilmet & Clark, Chard.

Choice of tort or contract claim

Cowpland v Arabias Gulf Oil Co
 Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Robert Goff
 [Judgment delivered June 20]

Where a plaintiff had a claim in tort, and an alternative claim in contract, for the breach of duty, the court in considering the claim in tort did not need to consider the claim in contract.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the defendants, Arabias Gulf Oil Co, against a decision of Mr Justice Hodgson (The Times, January 26 1983) that the plaintiff, Mr John Waugh Fraser Cowpland, was not prevented by the contract, the proper law of which was Libyan, from succeeding in tort in England.

Mr Raymond Crosson, QC, for the defendants; Mr Barry Mortimer, QC and Mr V. E. Hartley Booth for the plaintiff.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that the defendants were

proceed in tort or contract; and that as he could succeed in tort, there was no need to consider the contract claim.

Mr Crosson argued that the tort could not be considered in isolation from the Libyan contract, and therefore the contract could not be disregarded.

His Lordship could not accept that submission. The plaintiff could advance his claim either in contract or in tort, as he wished. So the question was what impact did the contract have on the tort?

The contract was only relevant to the tort if it excluded or restricted the tortious claim. But no term of the contract had the effect of excluding or restricting the plaintiff's claim in tort. The contract thus had no impact on the tort. Accordingly, the appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Waller agreed.

Solicitors: Amhurst Brown Martin & Nicholson; Dibb & Cross.

Divisional Court

Choice of tort or contract claim

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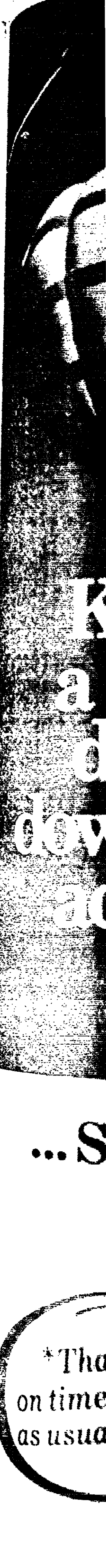
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Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Waller agreed.

Solicitors: Amhurst Brown Martin & Nicholson; Dibb & Cross.



Air safety test turns into a real emergency

New York (NYT) - Experimental equipment designed to test airmen's ability to react to a real-life demonstration of its potential recently, when pilots testing it unexpectedly received guidance to avoid a dangerously close aircraft.

On June 17, the two-engine Cessna 441, with the equipment installed, was in the north of New York City, on a test of spatial awareness. Another aircraft suddenly intruded on the monitor, approaching head-on and apparently at the same altitude.

Though the skies at that altitude were free of clouds, the pilots watching the monitor could not see the other aircraft coming at them. When the anti-collision system sounded, "Clunk, clunk, clunk," the man handling the controls complied. Seconds later the other aircraft was seen flashing by.

The Government-sponsored system has a good deal more testing ahead of it before the airlines or other operators are likely to install it. The industry still wants to resolve some operational issues, such as accuracy of altimeters on small private aircraft.

Nevertheless, the recent incident has given officials a measure of confidence beyond what comes from carefully planned test flights. Whether the aircraft would have collided if the device had not been in use is not clear. But the equipment certainly provided a significant extra margin.

"From the information I have seen, it would have been a very close near collision, or even an actual accident," said Mr John Dufort, the pilot in command, who was in the cockpit. "We had to take evasive action to move around the other plane."

Mr Dufort flies for Lincoln Laboratory, a non-profit unit of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which has been working on the programme under contract to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Mr Robert Sulley, who was in the pilot's seat, said: "I had stayed where we were there a minute or so, and then the two planes would have hit."

There have been four or five unplanned incidents in a year of tests, with the anti-collision system in which the test aircraft came too close to another and the system helped reduce the hazard.

سازمان الاصل

The on time as usual

THE ARTS

John Higgins visits St Louis to investigate the form and fortunes of the city's Opera Theatre, first-time visitors to this year's Edinburgh Festival

Delius cannot justify a devoted effort

The Opera Theatre of St Louis is surely among the most interesting of the visitors to this summer's Edinburgh Festival. The company is young - the eighth season is now in progress - and highly regarded. Its creator and general director, the English-born Richard Gaddes, was among those tipped in a *New York Times* article last week to succeed Anthony Bliss at the Met in New York. But St Louisans are keen for Gaddes to stay put and the chances are that, when Bliss goes, he will still be found in Missouri.

Gaddes has swiftly established a clear policy and an equally clear identity. He generally uses experienced conductors and producers and invariably chooses young singers, with a strong preference for the American-born. The occasional Canadian or Puerto Rican may be heard, but home-grown is reckoned best. And this summer, as before, the average age is well below thirty. The repertoire policy is similarly clear-cut: one Mozart and one standard work, spiced with a double bill and an unknown or neglected opera.

This season's unknown piece, which formed part of the double bill, has started a few skeletons rattling in the operatic cupboard. It is Delius's *Margot la Rouge*. St Louis has been championing Delius's cause. *Fennimore and Gerda* a couple of years back was an exemplary production - it is one of the two operas being brought to the Edinburgh Festival, the other being *The Postman Always Rings Twice* by the American composer Stephen Paulus. *Margot* was composed in 1902, when Delius was in full creative spate, and ended for the valuable Sonzogno Prize, won a decade or so earlier by Mascagni

with *Cavalleria rusticana*. Delius was unsuccessful, despite having the services of Maurice Ravel to prepare the vocal score. (Who did win when Delius lost? *Margot* was then forgotten until Delius recycled some of the music for his *Idyll*, first heard in the 1933 Proms.)

Margot resurfaced in a BBC transmission in October 1981, later released on record (REGI 458), conducted by Norman Del Mar. The orchestration was by Delius's long-serving amanuensis, Eric Fenby, based on the Ravel vocal score as the full orchestral one had been lost. This was the version with which St Louis began their rehearsals until a lymed-eyed local critic spotted a sentence in the programme notes provided by Robert Threlfall of the Delius Trust. Referring to that BBC broadcast Mr Threlfall wrote: "... as the original full score was not at that time available to them, the Delius Trust invited Eric Fenby to reconstruct a performing version based on Ravel's piano score..." The clear implication, wrote Frank Peters, the critic in question, must be that the full score is now available.

Gaddes got on to the Trust, who confirmed that they did have the score. Why then, argued Gaddes, was St Louis not using the original version rather than a reconstruction, however good? Not much difference between the two, replied the Trust. However, Gaddes persisted. The Delius score was flown out and copied. And that was what St Louis heard, conducted by Eric Fenby himself. Musiological differences on a single hearing, Fenby's orchestration sounds rather thicker than Delius's. But there



Ladies exemplary: Janice Taylor (left), Susanne Mentzer and Sylvia McNair in *Beatrice et Bénédict*

remain open questions why the Trust were so slow to part with their newly acquired property and where *Margot* has been all these years. One answer suggested to the latter query is that it has rested with Sir Thomas Beecham's widow.

After all the detective work *Margot* was almost bound to turn out a mouse. And so it was. Delius's music, soft and sensuous, was totally unsusited to the libretto by "Rosenval", now unmasked as Mme Berthe Gaston-Danville, a rough *verismo* affair about a soldier who accidentally encounters his long lost love now on the game in a Parisian cabaret. The reunion is interrupted by Margot's "protector", an artist, so called not through any skill at the easel but because of the way he deals with his enemies. It ends with a double killing and Margot going off in custody with blood on her hands, La Rouge to the last.

Eric Fenby's account of the plot in his otherwise admirable *Delius As I Knew Him* is hardly accurate, but the St Louis Orchestra responded with obvious affection to his reading of his master's music. This was the first time Dr Fenby had conducted an opera. James Anderson was outstanding as Sgt Thibault, the one-time lover who ends up on the bar-room floor. Frank Corsaro's staging was not in the same class as *Fennimore*, but then

neither is the opera. The Sonzogno jury were right.

Corsaro had a much better time with the second half of this double bill, Poulenc's *Les Mamelles de Tirésias*, which he put on as basically a series of Broadway cabaret turns, with the help of Susan Peterson as Thérèse, the wife who assumes the beard and trousers, and Allan Glassman as the husband who goes into baby production with a few supermarket trolleys to wheel out the results. A couple of chainsmoking altar boys set the tone for Poulenc at his most exuberant. And all that exuberance was found in the conducting of C. William Harwood, who is charge of *Postman* at Edinburgh.

The artistic success of the season has undoubtedly been Berlioz's *Beatrice et Bénédict*, which is not exactly a familiar work in the Midwest. Colin Graham, St Louis's Director of Productions, has staged it on a Sicilian terrace, dappled in the ochre and duck-egg blue of John Conklin's set. It is a feminine opera and Graham's handling of his three female leads is exemplary. Susanne Mentzer (an ironic and very attractive Beatrice), Sylvia McNair (contrastingly warm and uncomplicated as Hero) and Janice Taylor (a true contralto Ursula) should all have good careers ahead. John Nelson in the pit was different, and far better, conductor

than two years ago. A magical evening. The *Traviata*, a Graham revival, went less well, with intransigent conducting from Henry Lewis; Tonio di Paolo, a roly-poly tenor with a timbre as Italianate as his name, was the best of the cast.

The *mal'occhio* was clearly on *Don Giovanni*. This had been planned as the season's prestige production, with Jonathan Miller directing and Calvin Simmons conducting. But Calvin Simmons, alas, drowned and Dr Miller decided to forsake the boards. Mark Lamos, a theatre director of high repute from Hartford, turned in a totally unmusical staging and, although Christopher Hogwood in the pit elicited some elegant sounds from the orchestra, he failed to instil enough tension - he was almost certainly hindered by Lamos and a hideous set. Once again the ladies took the evening: Kathryn Bouleyn's secure and fiery Elvira, Maria Spacagna's cuddly dumpling of a Zerlina, I also liked John Stephens's Leporello, not a great Mozart voice but excellent stage presence and diction, which allowed Andrew Porter's new and clever translation to be heard.

And so to Edinburgh, a double first. This will be the Opera Theatre's first visit outside their home town and the first time an American opera company has played at the Festival.

Dance

Bostonian bustle

Don Quixote Palace, Manchester

Those Mancunians who praised however many million pounds it cost to put the Palace to rights got value for their money: a good stage, a big and lively audience, a house where people enjoy themselves - and a manager enterprising and confident enough to buy up a week of this year's Nureyev Festival before it moves to its customary home at the Coliseum. So the Boston Ballet, with Rudolf Nureyev and Yoko Morishita as guest stars, opened its Nureyev production of *Don Quixote* there on Tuesday. The choice was a good one: a classic ballet full of humour, as easy to take as any musical.

The Boston dancers are at their best in the livelier passages of dancing, which happily means most of the evening. Not for them the full typhoon of the garden scene, but they put their hearts into filling the stage with bustling animation. That is also where their own soloists shine brightest. Marie-Christine Mouis is a tigerishly sexy street dancer (though a bumpy Queen of the Dryads), Elaine Bauer and Anamarie Sarazin bring a dashing, knowing quality to their intrigues and Pamela Royal tackles her bridesmaid's solo confidently.

Some of the acting roles are

undercast. It is lucky that the title part is comparatively small, since Don Edwards plays so inspiringly as to make the dreary Don almost unwatchable. Ron Cunningham as Gamsche offers little more than funny faces. However, Paul Plesh's bully of a Lorenzo and Victor LaCasse's grubby Sancho Panza fare better, and Nureyev has developed the comic situations to the point where the humour is almost foolproof.

Besides, this ballet is primarily and unabashedly a star vehicle which Morishita and Nureyev ride triumphantly. He is in fine form, full of fun (did his yeti-like disguise in the gypsy camp go too far?), pacing himself energetically through one bouffon solo after another. She gives as good as she gets in the exchanges along their tempestuous courtship, and dances with sparkling speed and vivacity. Both of them have the gift of conveying a sense of sheer enjoyment.

Nicholas Georgiadis's designs are splendidly handsome, though I suspect he did not intend *Don Quixote* to study a bound volume of *The New York Times*, nor the supposedly invisible man carrying the vision of Dulcinea with his black costume. The Manchester Camerata under David Comandary played Minkus's tunes seductively.

John Percival

Jazz

Machito

Ronnie Scott's

Somewhere, a long time ago, jazz met Latin America and produced the kind of music that Machito has been playing for 40 years - hot, spicy, brassy and physical. His band looks like a jazz group (four trumpets, four saxes, assorted percussion) but that is deceptive, because the sound is all Latin. The percussive underwash, the totally Spanish lyrics sung by Machito and daughter, the way the melody sits squarely on the beat and then floats right away from it, even the baroque scoring for the trumpets - all of this makes you wonder what a band like Machito's is doing at a nice jazz place like Scott's.

The short answer is that salsa (the latest inaccurate shorthand term for Latin music) is in fashion again. The longer and better answer is that Machito's music preserves, albeit in a different accent, a lot of the home truths that other forms of jazz have tended to forget. The simple structures of Latin tunes would be irksome to most jazz musicians, as would the repetitive though hypnotic fixations of bass players and pianists on the plain truth is that, by limiting themselves to the now

traditional forms of Latin music, Machito's men can create a kind of excitement which most current jazz is too diffuse to get near.

Even when they play a number as familiar as the "Peanut Vendor", they build up tension by perversely leaving the theme statement right to the end and letting the trumpet soloist, Alfredo Armentier, do all the hard work at the start, flirring with the tune as if he were playing a bull. Some of the other soloists are too wedded to jazz to sound right, but the tight framework they have to exist in largely makes up for that.

It certainly works better than Ronnie Scott's Quintet, the home-grown supporting group. Tasteful, skilled and keen though they all are, they come across like a repertory company touring the old/new favourites, doing a lot of playing and no rethinking. Some of their numbers last 25 minutes, which is no jazz standard is worth. I exempt from this criticism Ron Mathewson, whom I still think is the finest bass player in the world, but they have a great deal to learn from the passionate economy of Machito. They will not, of course; modern jazz lost the chance to avoid self-indulgence years ago.

Miles Kington

Opera in London

A Midsummer Night's Dream

Bloomsbury Theatre

Abbey Opera chose an apt season to unveil their production of Britten's Shakespearean masterpiece, but midsummer magic touched the Bloomsbury stage only rarely on Tuesday night. The virtues of the evening were many: the singing of the principals was consistently strong, and Giles Davies's Puck brought many an otherwise static scene sharply to life through his impish personality, confident acting and fleet-footed acrobatics. But Paul Hemon's production was not sufficiently attentive to the problems of delineating the three levels on which the score operates.

Indeed it was too heavily weighted in favour of slapstick comedy for the rustic. Admittedly their Act III antics are intended as a parody of nineteenth-century Italian operatic conventions, but Britten's music is explicit enough without the deliberate playing for laughs we had here. "This is the silliest stuff that ever I heard", sings Hippolyta, and one was inclined to agree. Perhaps it would not have mattered quite so much had the lofter scenes for the lovers been directed with comparable assertiveness, or if the lighting on Carol Stevenson's multi-coloured carpet of a

set had evoked more effectively the sinister enchantment of the fairy world and more subtly reflected the mood of the music. Nonetheless we had a splendid Oberon in Christopher Robson, who has a rich, penetrating counter-tenor and holds the stage with an assured presence, as does Marilyn Dale's clear coloratura Tityania. Kenneth Brown, David Barrill, Jennifer Higgins and Rosemary Middleton made an impressive quartet of entangled lovers; and Ralph Mealey was a sympathetic Bottom. The Finchley Children's Music Group provided the excellently drilled, delightful fairies, and Antony Shelley reinforced the individual successes of the evening with tightly controlled, spirited conducting. The opera can be seen again tonight, tomorrow and on Saturday.

Geoffrey Norris

FOYLES ART GALLERY

Exhibition of work by members of THE RED ROSE GUILD of Designer Craftsmen 10-6 daily until 6 July 113-119 Charing Cross Road, London WC2.

Television Airtight capsule

On paper, everything about *The World: A Television History* (Channel 4) sounds exactly right. *The Times Atlas of World History*, the perfect sourcebook. Geoffrey Barraclough as chief consultant, none more authoritative. Computer graphics, the best that money can buy. Robert Powell as narrator, an impeccable voice. Helicopter shots of the Parthenon, tracking shots round art treasures from all over the world. Constant music to soothe the senses, constant movement to beguile the eye.

"Alexander flung back the boundaries of the Greek world, founding cities as he went" (as a relief map of Asia Minor is suffused with red). "Julius Caesar, an ambitious and popular aristocrat..." The script is impeccably clear, if a shade under-explanatory (noting, without a trace of irony, that in the early centuries AD philosophical stability was upset by "Stoicism, Cynicism, and Epicureanism"). Greece and Rome in 26 painless minutes? The whole thing sound unbearably virtuous, and ideal for schools.

It may be that some viewers are indeed seduced by this series into the pleasures of history. It may be, on the other hand, that the techniques used to sell Fiat cars, and flights on British Airways are counterproductive in this matter, and that these superfluous expatiations only serve to seal the subject more securely off from the masses. Compare Robert Hughes's *The Shock of the New* (BBC2), currently being repeated on Sunday evenings; that too has gyrating busts, floating temples and a single narrator, but, while Hughes welds words and pictures into a brilliantly provocative prospectus, Powell et al offer a mechanical caress which passes without trace.

Message from Skinningrove (Channel 4) was predictably sad: a women's group in the Cleveland town with the highest unemployment in the country had persuaded their friends, some still at school, to write poems telling Mrs Thatcher what it feels like to be poor and out of work.

Michael Church

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Theatre

A Moon for the Misbegotten

Riverside

Having exorcized the memory of his parents in *Long Day's Journey into Night*, Eugene O'Neill went on to lay the ghost of his brother Jamie in this, his last play. There is no other resemblance between the two works. Realistic reconstruction of family life gives way to compassionate romance in *Moon for the Misbegotten*, which shows Jamie finding true love at his last gasp, whereas O'Neill's brother simply drank himself to death and passed out in a New Jersey sanatorium.

There are passages in this play which only performances of the greatest emotional integrity can rescue from bathos. But the greater part of the piece shows O'Neill's genius getting the better of his sentimental intentions. He keeps romance firmly at bay during a comic first act, which turns Victorian mortgage melodrama inside out. Jamie figures at first as the landlord of an Irish tenant farmer, threatened with dispossession by an oil-rich neighbour, and the whole plot turns on the mischievous alliance between tenant and landlord to rout this shared enemy. More important than this is the character of the tenants themselves.

The one familiar element in this rarely performed play is the character of the 180lb farmer's daughter, Josie Hogan, first seen picking up a club to ward off her bullying father with the line "Not that I need it but it saves his pride". Josie has no connexion with the Tyrone clan. O'Neill may have designed her to fit Jamie's two incompatible sexual requirements of an easy lay and a virginal mother figure; but as she takes shape she strips any such schematic plan and emerges as the closest reincarnation of the



Classic partnership: Ian Bannen, Frances de la Tour

goddess Demeter to appear on the modern stage. On the Riverside stage, played in and around Brian Vahey's matchwood farmhouse backing on to a cyclorama, the piece develops an elemental rhythm that easily overrides the passages of strained rhetoric and creaky false exits.

A classic partnership develops between Frances de la Tour and Ian Bannen, gradually moving from a budding love relationship to a tender preparation for death. Miss de la Tour, not for the first time begins the evening looking like a hefty drudge and ends looking radiantly beautiful. Mr Bannen, skin glistening like wet paper, effects chilling contrasts between false laughter and paralyzed dismay. Alan Devlin is scarcely less memorable as the wily, ferocious old farmer.

Irving Wardle

Concerts

Dawson-Lyell/Ball

Wigmore Hall

One of the troubles with two-piano ensembles is that you notice the ensemble only when it is missing. Happily, in Tuesday night's enjoyable recital by Julian Dawson-Lyell and Andrew Ball, there were only a few moments when communication or rhythmic unanimity faltered. They zipped through Mozart's cloudless (yet hardly superficial) D major Sonata, K488, with ideally graceful vigour, and in one tiny stumble over an awkward figuration in the finale, they at least echoed each other sympathetically.

The Bartok Sonata for two pianos and percussion is really a sonata for four percussionists, two of whom happen to play the piano, but Bartok issued an oddly snobbish instruction that a pianist should supervise the percussionists.

Times have changed: here it was James Wood and Simon Limbrick, with their shining xylophone, tone and thwacked timpani attack, who led the way in incisiveness. Dawson-Lyell and Ball were best when adding their own eerie colours to the central movement. Although it was not ideally clear, this performance had the excitement of players stretched to their limits, straining at the rhythmic leash.

If Bartok's Sonata is for four strikers, Berio's *Linea* is for four melodists, two of whom happen to play vibraphone and marimba: the whole impetus of this gentle, rather tender 15-minute essay in sound comes from a melodic line which is

coloured and diffused by the four players.

The effects are striking, although this unconvinced seemed slightly unconvincing that the sounds were more than pretty. There was far more conviction and colour in the duo's hectic but buoyant account of Debussy's *En Blanc et Noir*.

Nicholas Kenyon

H.M.S. *Pinafore* by Gilbert and Sullivan, with Patrick Cargill as Sir Joseph Porter, is to be presented at the Queen Elizabeth Hall for the second year running, from July 26 to August 6. The conductor is Fraser Goulding and the producer Wilfred Judd.

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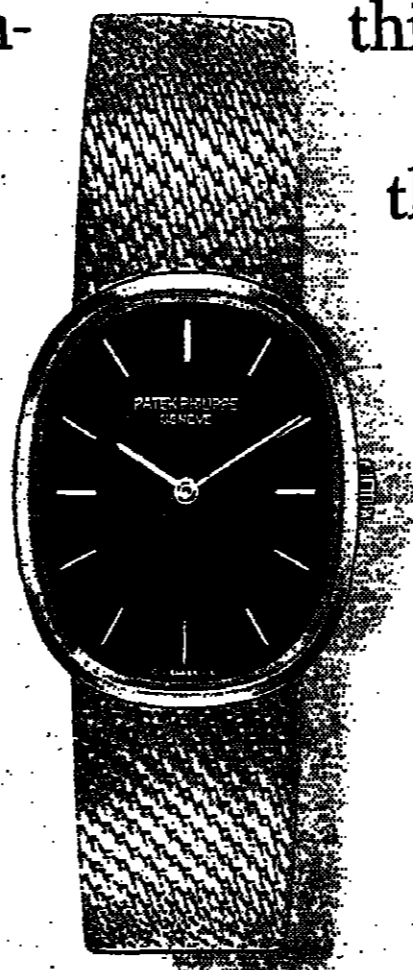
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Hedgehogs and high notes

The Times Profile: Lord Harewood

"It's very odd about George and music", the Duke of Windsor once confided to Topazia Markevich, the conductor's wife, at a cocktail party. "You know, his parents were quite normal - liked horses and dogs and the country."

A poignant remark because it reveals how little the exiled Duke knew about that other royal nonconformist, his nephew George Lascelles. The seventh Earl of Harewood has made his life in music but he is equally content as the squire (albeit dressed in startling Gauloise-blue checked tweeds), of Harewood House the family's eighteenth-century home just outside Leeds.

"He understands about hedgehogs, you see, and what they do", Neville Ussher, the estate manager says. "He is a complete countryman, a good shot; he knows what he's doing." The two men have been friends since they met in the army just after the war and Neville Ussher is responsible for the upkeep of the 7,000 acres (13,000 acres were in death duties when the sixth Earl died), including the house, with the Chippendale and the Meissen, the home farm, the conference centre, the gardens, the adventure playground and all the other treats that tempt 300,000 visitors to Harewood each year.

"One of the things I admire about George is the way in which he has succeeded in keeping his royal, lord-of-the-manor, side and the musical, artistic side of his life apart and yet together", says Harold Rosenthal, who owns *Opera* magazine and has known Harewood for 40 years. "He assumes either persona with the greatest of ease and has been able to encourage a greater interest in the arts in the younger members of the royal family - the Kents, the Gloucesters, Prince Charles."

Throughout his career, Lord Harewood has managed to sidestep the conventional duties of royalty and instead of being patron of this and that, he has become president (of Leeds United and the Football Association, for instance) or managing director (the position he now fills so successfully at the English National Opera) and he has always made things work and happen. Back in the 1960s when it was rather smart to be a hairdresser and have a cockney accent, it was Lord Harewood, then chairman of the artistic committee of the English Stage Company, who battled courteously with the Lord Chamberlain's office to get Osborne's *Look back in Anger* on to the stage of the Royal Court Theatre.

He says that reporters still greet him with: "You're rather interested in music, aren't you?" or they remark how intelligent and cultured he appears to be, considering his family background. He finds the inference rather offensive: "The reason why people think this has always eluded me, Prince Charles, for instance, is very much the reverse of being half-witted."

For the record, his great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, adored the ballet, his mother (the Princess Royal) had a genuine ear for music and his father enjoyed his paintings as wholeheartedly as he enjoyed his racing, and

was adept at *petit point*. Several of the chair seats at Harewood were embroidered by the sixth Earl, who liked to learn his Masonic ritual aloud while sewing. He was known as "Lucky" Lascelles, incidentally, because he once spotted an unpleasant great-uncle at his club and, out of courtesy, went and sat with him. It was the only time they met and the great-uncle left him £3m. "Well, at least he's well set up", King George V is reported to have said when Henry Lascelles came courting his only daughter.

The Lascelles boys (George and his younger brother Gerald) had a happy, non-royal childhood: "I was from a straight, country gentleman background in Yorkshire and I went to the Palace because my grandparents were the King and Queen". Lord Harewood wrote in his lively book of memoirs, "My parents were skillful enough to handle this so that it seemed neither dauntingly grand nor anything to boast about."

Lord Harewood is unpretentious about music and admits that his interest was sparked off by hearing Richard Tauber in *Blossom Time*: "I knew then that music was the element in which I wanted to live." The interest was developed at Eton and Cambridge, but he was never a performer: "I'm the world's worst pianist." At Sandhurst, which he considered "worse than prison", in the Guards, which he didn't like much either, and later, as a prisoner of war in Colditz, he whiled away the routine boredom by reading gramophone catalogues, memorizing musical directories and making lists of performances and operas he would like to see and hear when the war was over.

He is now 60 and still has an amazing memory for people, faces, things - a royal bonus, perhaps - and will happily spend hours arguing about who opened the batting for Yorkshire in 1932 or which soprano took over in *Aida* unexpectedly at La Scala in 1951. He is usually right. People who work with him say that he likes being liked ("Call me George") and he likes being right. He seemed rather pleased to be able to point out that *The Times* had inadvertently sent a letter confirming my arrival to the other Harewood, a West Indian self-styled earl, living in south-east London, rather than to himself.

Having left the Army, Lord Harewood launched *Opera* magazine with the help of Harold Rosenthal, a schoolmaster he met through the correspondence columns of *The Gramophone*, and Rosenthal took over the magazine when his partner joined the Royal Opera House. Lord Harewood started as junior assistant to David Webster the general administrator, but was controller of opera planning by the time he left to become artistic director of the Edinburgh Festival.

"At Edinburgh it was my job to persuade a lot of people with their own independent shows to come and do things in my show", he says. For two years he had such a tricky time with Marlene Dietrich's tantrums that he considered circulating the rumour that



reports of her age had been greatly exaggerated - she was in truth only just over 50.

After Edinburgh there were several years as artistic adviser to the New Philharmonia Orchestra, something of a non-job since he had no specific brief. Then, in 1972, Stephen Arlen died and Lord Harewood was invited to become managing director of Sadler's Wells, which had recently moved from Islington to the Coliseum in the West End. The company had always fostered a British tradition among singers and composers and sung in English so (after much lobbying by Arlen and Harewood) it was suitably renamed the English National Opera in January 1974.

At the beginning, the Coliseum had in many people's minds, a Gilbert & Sullivan in *Lilac Time* feel about it and the fact that the operas were sung in English tended to reinforce this assumption. It is Lord Harewood's achievement that he has succeeded in taking the stuffy elitist element out of opera and turned the ENO into one of the most stimulating companies in the world.

He has done this, not by shelling out huge fees for international stars, but by painstakingly building up an ensemble company which, developing gradually, has nurtured such home-grown stars as Valerie Masterson, Josephine Barstow and John Tomlinson. With public grants of just over £6m against Covent Garden's £9.6m he has managed to broaden the repertoire, putting on new operas, rediscovering the lesser works of Wagner, Strauss and Verdi, finding ways of bringing familiar operas fresh to the public. Jonathan Miller's *Rigoletto*, performed as an every day story of Mafia folk, was an example of this policy's success.

failure. No matter what anyone tells you, a strike means that management has failed.

He admits that it helps to be the Queen's cousin when raising money, but royal connexions can be a personal and professional disadvantage. In 1949, Lord Harewood married the pianist Marion Slein (now Mrs Jeremy Thorpe) after Queen Mary had withheld her consent and then relented. "Not only Jewish... she didn't hunt", Neville Ussher says, summing up the frisson of shock that swept through the shires at the time. And then, 10 years later, he met and fell in love with the Australian violinist Patricia Tuckwell. In 1964 their son Mark was born and after three more difficult years, there was a divorce and Patricia ("Bambi") became the new Lady Harewood.

"Divorce is a sort of death, a torture. Everything you do is wrong, every move you make," Lord Harewood said at the time. He lost many friends, including the man he loved most, Benjamin Britten. "For years I could not hear his music... without a deep sense of sadness for what I knew I had lost." His mother said only: "What will people say? and, for 10 years, he was virtually relegated from the royal family, until Princess Margaret ended the rift by attending the ENO's first royal gala. He was not invited to Princess Anne's wedding, or to the Duke of Windsor's funeral: "Perhaps, for me, the saddest public result of my divorce."

His professional life was also suffering. Harewood was an obvious choice for Webster's job at Covent Garden when he retired, but how could the Board appoint an administrator to the Royal Opera House who was *persona non grata* with royalty? He was forced to resign from the Edinburgh Festival and as Chancellor of the University of York and he was deeply embarrassed, at this time, when the press hailed him as "a royal rebel" for his active campaign in support of the abolition of capital punishment.

Since his mother died in 1965, Lord Harewood has worked to make Harewood House self-sufficient enough to survive for David, James, or Jeremy, one of his three sons by his first marriage, or for Mark. "I hope one of them will eventually be interested in taking on the responsibilities here and making it work, but it's silly to try and force children to do anything they are not interested in doing."

It is not a going concern yet, which is why, on the day of my visit, he has invited the press to sample the facilities he and the famous Box Tree Restaurant (one of only two Relais Gourmands in Britain) will be offering to top businessmen for the use of the state dining room and library and conference room. Colin Long, co-proprietor of the Box Tree with Malcolm Reid, says: "I said to Malcolm the other day, 'Just think. We used to wave at Lord and Lady Harewood as they drove past in their car and now, here we are, dining at their table.'" Lord Harewood makes a welcoming speech about needing "lolly" and enjoying the "nosh" and tries not to notice Lady Harewood wincing when he calls her "the boss".

They come back and say "Oh, it's wonderful to be working properly again." I really believe, that the jet-age travelling performers are now almost precluded from doing anything serious as they whirl around on the current like migrating birds. At the Coliseum it's never just one singer coming in, doing his bit and hoping the rest don't impinge on him.

During the mid 1970s there was a strike, several near strikes and work-to-rule at the ENO, and Harewood's friends noticed his leftish-liberal views wavering slightly. "My attitude has always been that nobody forces you to work in an opera house, you choose to do it and there's a lot of job satisfaction", he says. "Still, even if that is true, it is not one hundred per cent relevant to how people feel. Of course I was disappointed. Of course I felt it personally. But I also felt a total

Shirley Lowe

The Tongs and the Bones: The Memoirs of Lord Harewood. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £9.95.

moreover... Miles Kington

It seems a shame to me that, in the 3,000 guides to Wimbledon I have read so far, nobody but the players has been mentioned. As all visitors to the fabulous fortnight will know, there is much more to the event than just the competitors. Here are just a few of the colourful characters you should watch out for.

The Duke of Debuture, Grand Old Man. The Duke gave up his administrative post at Wimbledon in the 1930s, but has taken a keen interest in the old place ever since. "These young fellows have been interested in nothing but money for the past 10 years, you know. Damn shame. I've put the money first since 1932. That was when I inherited my Central Court block of seats from my father, and I've been making a cool £5,000 a year out of them ever since. Usually I auction them off to friends in the City long before it all starts, but I always like to keep a few back. It gives me a thrill to get up early and wander down the queue, flogging them off. No, I never watch tennis, I'm too busy manning my strawberry stall, which has been in the family since 1903. Care for a punnet? Only two quid. No? Then push off, old boy."

Linda Conquest, Plucky Little. Twenty-four-year-old Linda has been the plucky little girl of English tennis for seven years now, and has earned the title through her inability ever to get through the preliminary qualifying outsiders' round, which takes place in January. This year she put up a magnificent fight before being edged out 6-0, 6-0 by the Paraguayan veteran, 58-year-old Luisa de la Interoccepcion. "No complaints," says brace Linda, "but I'd been practising in icy conditions, with lumps of slush all over the court, so the mild sunny day took me quite by surprise. There's always next year, though."

Gavin Trimble, Referee-Fetcher. Tennis is, as far as anyone can tell, the only game which needs both umpires and referees. When the going gets too rough for the umpire, the referee is sent for, and Gavin is the man who has to do it. "It's a tough job. Finding the refs is easy enough - getting him to appear is the hard bit, because usually he's shaking and moaning and saying, 'No, no, don't make me do it, not McEneaney again.' So I have to psych him up, get him angry, maybe even slap him around a little. When he's raring for a fight, I send him on."

Viola Valentine, Free-lance Mother. One of the things that television commentators most like doing is pointing out relatives of the players in the crowd. Unfortunately, most unseeded players don't bring parents. That's where Viola comes in - for a fee, she is prepared to masquerade as anyone's loving mother. You'll easily recognize her: large American glasses, inability to watch exciting rallies, much given to standing up and shrieking. Worst year: 1978, when through a confusion in instructions she urged Lloyd Fletcher through a 5-set match by screaming "Come on, Guillermo!"

Enrico Intaggio, Ticket Printer. A familiar figure to early morning queues, with his mobile ticket-printing unit in the road outside the ground, would not talk to *The Times*, at least not for the sort of money we could afford.

Pair 2 tomorrow includes the Line Judge of the Year.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 88)

ACROSS: 1 Tent, enteraliment (6); 5 Fairness (6); 8 Vase-like vessel (3); 9 Wrecker (6); 10 Horse-rider (6); 11 Youthful (4); 12 Grass allergy (3,5); 13 Come into sight (6); 15 Crime (6); 17 Shore mound (4,4); 22 Colic language (6); 24 Channel scoop (6); 26 Female sheep (7); 28 Paper head (6); 29 Uncommonness (6).

DOWN: 2 Furrow (5); 3 Intonation (7); 4 Nonmetallic element (7); 5 Take pleasure in (5); 6 Mother's brother (5); 7 At once (7); 8 Poser (7); 9 Cricketer (7); 10 Sweet spirit (6); 14 Dutch carthorse (4); 16 Dutch carthorse (4); 18 Dutch carthorse (4); 19 Open sore (5); 21 Metal piece (5); 25 Uncommonness (6).

SOLUTION TO No 87: 1 Abacus 4 Cowboy 7 Riot 8 Reminder 9 Jostick 12 Bet 15 Luster 16 Yarn 17 Ash 19 Topulace 24 Tucked up 25 Gue 26 Chup 27 Roarer

DOWN: 1 Aury 2 Apologie 3 Strut 4 Comic 5 Wand 6 Oxyel 10 Sweep 11 Kneel 12 Biocular 13 Tote 14 Pica 18 Touch 20 Olden 21 Upper 22 Slip 23 Hear

This week in the TLS

CHINA

This week's issue of the TLS includes fifteen pages of special articles and reviews of new and recent books, film and about China

- Johnathan Spence
The writer in crisis
- Michael Sullivan
The artist's role
- JK Fairbank
US-China relations
- David Hawkes
Classical poetry
- CR Bawden
Secret history of the Mongols
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TLS

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Looking to the future

The most active field of robotics is vision. Dozens of academic and industrial laboratories in Britain and hundreds in the United States are working on systems to give sight to the rising second generation of robots.

One of the cheapest and fastest new vision systems is being introduced by a small Hull company. Electric Automation, based on research at Hull and Nottingham universities. It puts the robot's eye, a miniature solid-state camera three centimetres square, on its hand or gripper.

The system, called Image 32, gets away with a low-resolution camera because, mounted at the end of the robot arm, it gives a clear close-up of objects being inspected or manipulated. The images can be processed fast enough (40 frames a second) for the micro-processor to guide the robot through continuous movements.

Image 32 can give sight to a conventional robot, like the Unimation Puma, for just £1,600. But it can sort out only shapes that do not overlap - for example parts lying on top of a table or a conveyor belt. No one has yet marketed a vision system that can pick parts out of a bin where they are jumbled on top of one another.

Generation II

Research into robots has been intense in Japan over the last 10 years as universities and research institutes have directed their efforts into developing what have become known as second-generation robots. These devices, equipped with sophisticated sensors, will give the units sight,

hearing and mobility on a scale not yet devised.

Japan, though acknowledged as the biggest user of robots, is often criticized, particularly by the Americans for overstating its use of robots. Devices which would normally be classified as automated factory units have been called robots.

To ward off the criticisms, the Japan Industrial Robot Association conducted its own research and broke the robot population into six categories: manual manipulators, fixed sequence robots, variable sequence robots, playback robots, numerically controlled robots and "intelligent robots". Strictly

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research ROBOTICS

speaking, only the last three categories are robots. The Association has recently completed further research into whether there really is a market for advanced robots. Hostile environments - or those which would be classified as bad or impossible working conditions - were the area most likely to employ robots.

Japanese manufacturers are joining a government-sponsored project to develop robots to work in extreme

environments - for example, maintaining nuclear reactors or mining on the sea bed. Eventually they will work in space, too. The Japanese Industrial Robot Association estimates that £50m worth of robots will be sold to inspect and maintain nuclear plants by 1985. The world market for undersea robots will be slower to develop but could exceed £30m by 1990 if international agreement is reached on exploiting the seabed.

At what cost? Alongside the high-tech mainstream of robotics research is a parallel movement to develop simple

machines that can work alongside humans, rather than supplanting them.

Yes-Man, a charmingly named product of PA Technology's Cambridge laboratories, is a good example of the alternative trend. It is a two-armed robot, designed to do routine, repetitive tasks like gluing, drilling and welding, while its human companion concentrates on more complex assembly operations.

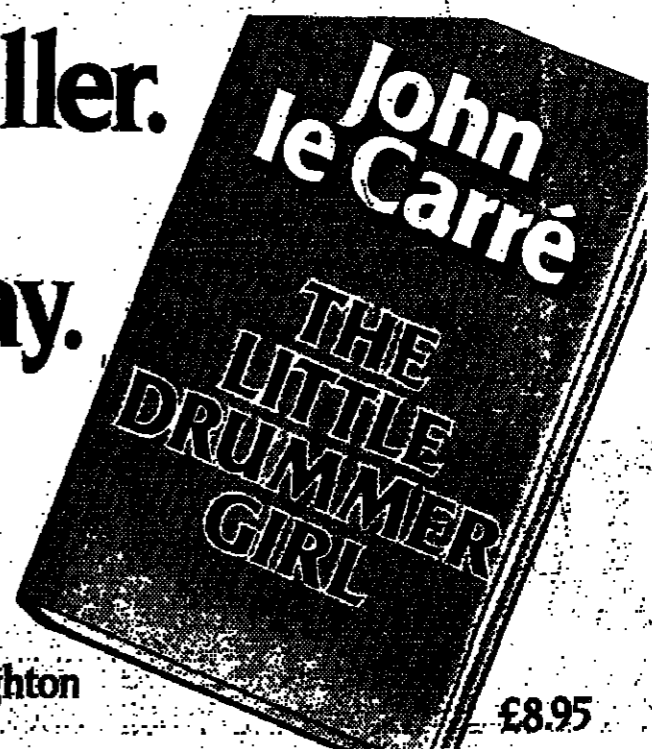
So far, Yes-Man exists only as a prototype. If it goes into full production, it will probably cost between £5,000 and £10,000. Some of the simplest industrial robots available today are much cheaper than that. Colne Robotics will soon launch Android II, a micro-robot capable of lifting 47b for less than £1,500.

Clive Cookson and Bill Johnstone

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BOOKS

The world of the great Russian Underground Man

Dostoevsky By John Jones (Oxford, £15)

John Jones's criticism is about writing. He is interested in the choice of words, making verbal patterns, the way a writer's words form his vision and vice versa.

The early Poor People and The Double he says, are about the fear of being without identity. In the epistolary Poor People the copy clerk Devushkin, tries to find himself by finding a place, a relationship, in the lodging-house world of cold stoves, bad smells, airlessness.

After the commuted death sentence and four years penal servitude, Dostoevsky, Jones says, worked his way back from this Kafka or Beckett-like abstraction towards the nineteenth-century novel.

Jones shows how the large preoccupations of the notebooks - the idea of the Great Sinner, Confession, the great man, become more doubtful and enigmatic as the language of the novels develops and shapes itself, as their worlds claim to be the precursor of novels we never read or inhabit.

with Alyosha at the centre, which will succeed the Karamazovs we have. Jones is harsh about The Idiot which he doesn't analyse, calling it "forced, hysterical, hyperbolic, fasty and boring."

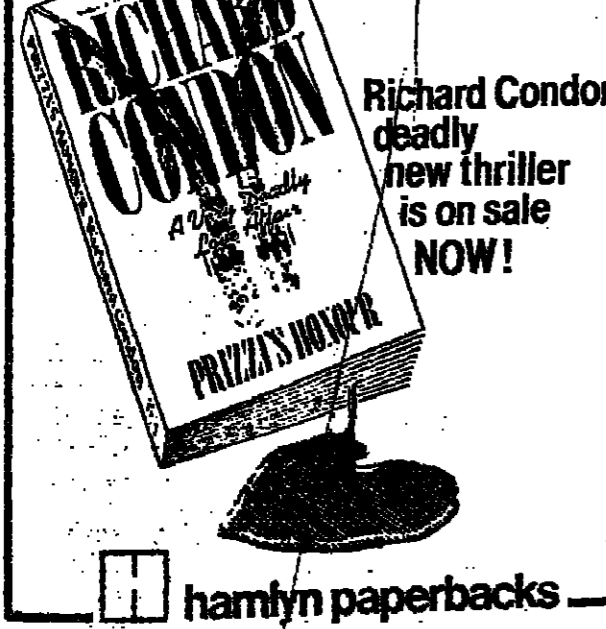
The major novels certainly distinguish people, confer identity, by stripping away ideas, possibilities, clarifications, worked through in the notebooks. Jones shows how the abandoning of the confessional form, the slipping from inside to outside Rasokoinikov's head, gives Crime and Punishment its urgency and authority.

In the notebooks Stavrogin talks a lot about his boredom and about boredom in general. In the text he never uses the word. He yawns sometimes. He is opaque, incomprehensible, trivial, frightening, as people are. Peter Verkhovensky's malice is now much more like Iago's mischief than a coherent philosophy.

Tactful too, are Jones's dealings with literary historians and critical schools. Of course The Double parodies Gogol and romantic literature but to docket it as parody is to miss its idiosyncratic design. Of course the rootless people of the novels are "modern, urban" men, but these adjectives should not be overstressed. Dostoevsky is not "for example" a social realist.

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"Women of Belfast", a bronze sculpture by F. E. McWilliam 1973

The world seen through Irish eyes

Contemporary Irish Art

Edited by Roderic Knowles (Wolfhound, £25 Irish)

First to congratulate Roderic Knowles and the Wolfhound Press on producing a largely comprehensive and very well illustrated book on a subject that is almost unknown outside Ireland.

Montesquieu and Voltaire established the useful literary convention of the Persian observer as a looking-glass in which their own society could see itself. Parviz Radji's diaries go one better. He was a real life Persian, observing Britain from the privileged vantage point of the Iranian embassy in Princes Gate between 1976 and 1979.

Neither country, in this record, is seen at its best. Educated in England himself, Radji was sensitive to some of the nuances and hypocrisies of the British elite with which he mingled, though he soon gets out of his depth when he ventures into academia.

landscape content of some of the painters pictures, none of these lists of names could be said to represent a specifically Irish school.

However, Dermot McCarthy, described as "unique Irish visionary", and also Jim Fitzpatrick with his Celtic and decorative illustrations do represent two entirely Irish artists. Unfortunately the one Irish school of painting - the untaught primitive painters from Tory Island, is not represented at all either by name or by illustration.

The sculptures of F. E. McWilliam, Conor Fallon, Deborah Brown and John Burke attract attention but apart from the

affection" he shared with the Shah's twin sister. Ciano was eventually shot by Mussolini's supporters having sided with Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel. Radji is alive and well and living in London, but deeply and justifiably embittered by the useless sacrifice of his friend and patron, Amir Abbas Hoveyda, the Shah's prime minister for 12 years, arrested on the Shah's orders and executed five months later by the revolutionary authorities after a parody of a trial.

These diaries are anything but a defence of the Shah's regime. They reveal that the man paid to defend it in Britain did not believe in it. (They also reveal that the Shah sent his ambassador to London solely to do battle with the media and Amnesty International. The serious business of loans, contracts, arms purchases, barter deals is carried on over his head or behind his back.)

They show from the inside the disintegration of an inherently rotten system. But now that we know the sequel, that no longer seems such an amusing spectacle.

Edward Mortimer

The path to the Ayatollah

In the Service of the Peacock Throne

The Diaries of the Shah's last Ambassador to London

By Parviz C. Radji (Hamish Hamilton, £12.50)

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in reacting to priggish and self-righteous disapproval. But he is far more severe on his own countrymen, and even on himself. "Am I," he writes (long before there is any hint of revolution), "basically a weak and impressionable person? ... Why is it that when people talk about torture by Savak or bribery in high places, I feel humiliated to such an extent that I am robbed of any will to answer back? Such iniquitous deeds have been going on for a long time and, what is more, I have known about them all along ..."

"Is it just that I don't know the rules of the game, that along with the lavish house, the Rolls-Royce and the Dom Pérignon comes the responsibility - bureaucratic rather than moral - to defend the system, willy-nilly?" And so he goes on, finding no answer to his own agonized questions except to admit "that I thought I lacked the courage to resign."

One is reminded of Ciano, soldiering on as foreign minister and reserving for his diary the growing contempt he felt for the Duce. Ciano was Mussolini's son-in-law. Radji writes of the "many moments of tender

Fiction

A passionate sensibility

The Collected Stories By Dylan Thomas (Dent, £8.50)

The Art of Living and other stories By John Gardner (Secker & Warburg, £8.50)

Open the Door By Rosemary Manning (Cape, £7.95)

Pomero By Gordon Williams (Michael Joseph, £7.95)

The Collected Stories of Dylan Thomas are a rearrangement and a celebration, not a discovery or a revelation. No new material is included. The book begins and ends with Thomas's more complex and surreal early stories, first col-

lected in The Map of Love and A Prospect of the Sea, also later in Walford Davies's excellent Early Prose Writings. The volume, "Vlennik the Box-Painter" tells of the disconcerting speaking miniature of a Princess that causes consternation to its creator and to the Court. Three further stories demonstrate Gardner's love and understanding of music and its powers. In all, the stories are a tribute to a writer of prodigious talent who died too soon.

Rosemary Manning has been gone too long from the world of fiction. Her rare grace, her spare plotting, her excellent interweaving of legends and private lives has been missed. In Open the Door, she examines five people on an archaeological dig in Wales, whose own loves and despairs and revenges are foretold by passages in the Mabinger. Where Iris Murdoch strains and John Updike exaggerates the distinctions between legends and social relationships, Rosemary Manning is exact. There are infinite riches in this little novel.

John Stockley Pomero is the American Flashman, a daredevil black sheep in the clothing of a gentleman wolf. He is better at kicks in the gut than fisticuffs, at palming a deck than playing cards. He gives the great men of history his better lines, asking Teddy Roosevelt, "You walk softly but you carry a big stick?" Pomero himself struts and carries a big mouth. Gordon Williams puts his caddish adventurer through Edwardian politics at a brisk, amusing and exciting pace with some macho sexual scenes flung down for titillation?

Andrew Sinclair

Mr Johnson's cosmology Victorian values

A History of the Modern World From 1917 to the 1980

By Paul Johnson (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £16.50)

This history of the modern world rightly begins with the destruction of the old European order during 1917-1918 and with the creation of Lenin's Soviet state in Russia. But the often-told story of the rise of Stalin, Hitler, and of the Second World War and its aftermath is partly explained in Mr Johnson's view by the relativist ideas of Freud, Marx, and Einstein. These thinkers "all conveyed the same message to the 1930s: the world was not what it seemed. The senses, whose empirical perceptions shaped our ideas of time and distance, right and wrong, law and justice, and the nature of man's behaviour in society, were not to be trusted."

The line of descent from Einstein to the Khmer Rouge may be a tenuous one for some readers, but there is a valid point. Once given the conscious or unconscious acceptance of a relativist world, with no fixed moral values, the drift not merely to dictatorship but to ideological totalitarianism became possible. In line with this thesis, Mr Johnson stresses that the great destructive forces of the twentieth century result from the marriage of political activism with the power of the state. Even in countries which remain democratic, the growth of big government, and its corollary, big spending, weakens the entire social fabric. This comes at a time when we face an implacable external enemy.

In expounding these ideas, Mr Johnson covers a great deal of ground. There are effective Grand Guignol portraits of the big monsters, Lenin, Stalin, Hitler, and Mao. The lesser demons of the third world, Nyerere, the Emperor Bokassa, and Sekou Touré are impaled. Always the emphasis is on the way each cumulative outrage is rationalized and explained by well-meaning Western commentators. Consequently, Johnson admires Joseph Conrad as "the only substantial writer of the time whose vision remains clear and true in every particular." There is an opposite quotation from Under Western Eyes (1911) which expresses Conrad's conviction that violent revolution destroys idealism and results in "hopes grotesquely betrayed."

The thread of the main argument sometimes sinks beneath the detail which illustrates the mounting anarchy in the world since 1945, as even the super-powers lose control of events. But one positive theme

which Mr Johnson pursues is the beneficial effect of the postwar economic boom in the West. This began as early as the summer of 1946 in the United States, "the start of the longest cycle of capitalist expansion in history, spreading to Europe (as the Marshall Plan took effect) in the 1950s, and to Japan and the Pacific in the 1960s; lasting, with occasional dips, to the mid-1970s."

With the end of the boom during 1974-75, there comes the close of the postwar period with Watergate and Vietnam. Mr Johnson describes Watergate as a "media putsch", and leaves open the question as to whether Mr Nixon's actions could be possibly justified by reasons of state.

There is some surprising information from recently opened archives on the addition of earlier Presidents to the tape recorder. EDG arranged for the bugging of his wife's hotel room. Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy all used tapes, and Lyndon Johnson was "an inveterate tapper." Here I think the author fails to grasp the peculiar conjunction of mendacity and vulgarity in the Watergate revelations that outraged even Nixon's staunchest supporters. On the other hand, Paul Johnson is surely correct in his assessment that the ultimate significance of Watergate is that it led to "a radical shift in the balance of power towards the legislature," the effects of which are going to influence world politics for a long time.

If there is a golden age in Mr Johnson's cosmology, it is America in the 1920s and again in the Eisenhower era. He stresses the self-confidence of the United States during the 1950s, and writes of Eisenhower's determination, bordering on obsession, to keep down government spending. With the advent of President Kennedy, welfare spending soared, under President Johnson inflation escaped control, and with the abdication of power in Indochina there came a near-disintegration of American foreign policy.

The real heroes of this book are not only Churchill, Truman, and Eisenhower, men not given to self-doubt, but also Adenauer, de Gasperi, and Shigeru Yoshida. These politicians played a central part in rebuilding a shattered world in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and also believed that "the most important characteristic of organized society to be the rule of law." Despite its sometimes facile judgements, Mr Johnson's history does reflect his own edifying belief in the rule of law, and also displays a parallel enthusiasm for the cause of freedom.

David Rees

The Common Muse

The Oxford Book of English Traditional Verse

Chosen and edited by Frederick Woods (Oxford, £8.95)

The New Oxford Book of Canadian Verse in English

Chosen by Margaret Atwood (Oxford, £15)

What in the world is traditional verse, would you say? By the criteria applied in this latest Oxford anthology it comes somewhere between folk and pop, begotten by the Stuffed Owl on the Common Muse. It is the poor man's ballad and the naive pastoral, with Thomas and Sally substituting for Strephon and Stella, and vernacular clichés taking the place of original, or at any rate classical, images. And the first thing to be said about it is that a lot of it is quite terrible, from Robin Hood with all those derry derry downs, to the deplorable modern "Lord of the Dance", sung to guitars in the siller sort of church. The second thing to be said about it is that such verse without the tunes to which it was sung is as jejune as bangers without mash or Marks without Spencer.

All is not lost, however. Nobody should read this as poetry, because there is not a lot of that. But it is quite interesting as social history, particularly for those who supposed that traditional verse was all about mollocking in the hay or dancing around the maypole.

As agriculture declines, those dear old Victorian values change the themes of folk songs from rural scenes to mining disasters, machine-breakers, and the growth of the unions. Folk songs about ghastly murders and people being hanged were particularly popular. If this Parliament reintroduces the death penalty, it may do something to revivify folk verse, which is at present a trendy middle class hobby. There are good judges who see nature and artless innocence in such stuff. Give me art and intelligence every time.

Have no fear about the second somewhat daunting title. They write the real stuff in Canada, and it is worth another Oxford anthology 25 years after the first one. Margaret Atwood is one of Canada's best poets and novelists. Maybe it is regional. So was Homer, and so was Shakespeare. Poetry has to have roots. Canadian poetry on the evidence of this anthology is hard, intelligent, spiky, and the genuine thing. Perhaps Canada should give up the term anthology, and find another one that means a collection of rocks, shards, roots, and diamonds.

Philip Howard

CORLEVIDAL Duluth advertisement with text: 'Its scurrility and wit are a large joy' Anthony Burgess, Punch. 'Mr Vidal's brilliance seldom fails him... sparkling prose' Christopher Wordsworth, The Guardian. 'Stunningly imaginative... the secret is to lie back and enjoy it!' Michael Barber, Books and Bookmen. 'One of the most brilliant, most radical and most subversive pieces of writing to emerge from America in recent years' Angela McRobbie, New Statesman.

The War Atlas Armed conflict - Armed peace advertisement. Michael Kidron & Dan Smith. Cold war... Hot war... yesterday's wars, today's wars, tomorrow's wars... Who gains, who loses and who opposes... the facts of the global military order. 39 double-spread maps in full colour, many additional inset maps; supporting text; extensive endnotes. Pan Reference £5.95 ON SALE IN BOOKSHOPS Philip Howard

TINLING advertisement. 'Ted Tinling has spent a lifetime setting the stage for tennis. His avant garde ideas have helped the concept of tennis as an entertainment, not just a sport.' BILLIE JEAN KING. An Autobiography by Ted Tinling. 25, 95 222 pages 24 pages photographs Available from all good bookshops, or in case of difficulty from Sidgwick & Jackson, 1 Tavistock Chambers, Bloomsbury Way, London WC1A 2SC

THE TIMES DIARY

A little learning

Labour MPs, as they argue who should be leader, keep asking each other which candidate is most likely to frighten Margaret Thatcher...

Ariel survey?

More problems for the divided Israeli cabinet. Ariel Sharon, the former defence minister, spent last weekend in London for what was described as a private visit...

Farmer Jim

During his years in high office James Callaghan was noticeably reticent about his alter ego as a Sussex farmer. Now, however, he has been persuaded to contribute to a run...

Fake Pearl

The Sunday Times' recent exposure of those other fake diaries, the newly published memoirs of Cora Pearl, will do nothing to harm the prospects of a dramatization...

Bubbly for beer

Michael Jackson, winner of the London Tourist Board's annual award for the best guidebook to London...

Stiff diet

The latest delicacy which I bring to your attention comes from "Lung-kow area of China" and is "made of pure green bean starch with scientific method"...

Younger players in the Third International Golden Oldies Rugby Festival in Sydney next month have been told not to crash-tackle members of the team in the purple shorts...

Tough tactics for a fair vote

by Andrew Phillips

Many of the recently defeated Liberals have been fighting parliamentary elections over very many years - in my case five in 13 years. We are deeply attached to democracy.

Until now I have been a "long march" proponent in the electoral reform debate. Now I believe that unless change comes within the lifetime of this parliament the Alliance could face a long march into night.

Yet natural justice cries out for the people's choice. For members of Parliament's self-interest is so totally invested in the status quo that they are disqualified from fairly judging the merits of reform.

But neither of these steps will be sufficient of itself. Although repeated opinion polls have shown the public strongly in favour of reform, the bulk of that support may be skin

deep. We need to galvanize that. Therefore, we must boycott the European elections next year and consider a massive and continuing campaign of civil disobedience if the request for a referendum is refused.

In the European elections, we know that we have no realistic prospect of winning a single seat. Whatever a committed Liberal team can do over the years to turn a Westminster seat our way (viz Yeovil and Leeds, West) there is no such prospect in Euro constituencies comprising six or so Westminster seats.

Whatever arguments can be advanced for retaining the existing electoral system for Westminster, none holds water in relation to the European elections.

There are no hallowed traditions to preserve. There is no effective personal relationship between a Euro MP and constituents, the vast majority of whom could not even tell you his or her name.

Some will say that if we boycott Europe we will have to boycott Westminster. There is no necessary connexion or logic. The two types of election have different histories, constituencies and consequences. The Euro

boycott can and should start now, taking off in earnest after the Liberal and SDP assemblies have sanctioned it in the autumn.

I have never previously so much as contemplated civil disobedience, but the evil we face warrants the means pursued. Obviously such a campaign would have to be carefully planned and executed without danger to the public.

Perhaps the reformists can enlist a watchword from the American Revolution - "Taxation without representation is tyranny" - and refuse to pay their taxes and road fund and television licence fees.

We should take heart from precedent. It would not be the first time that a great campaign for extension of the franchise has succeeded only by such last-ditch means. Further, I believe that the public at large will understand the fundamentalism of the issue and the depth of our convictions only when sober, responsible citizens are prepared to go to prison in the name of reform.

The author was Liberal/Alliance candidate for Gainsborough and Horncastle.

Millions are being wasted on a new television project, argues Brenda Maddox

Satellite TV: Will the BBC be lost in space?

The BBC is about to borrow at least £250m from the City to pay at least 20 times more than it should for space on a satellite that will be outmoded before launch day.

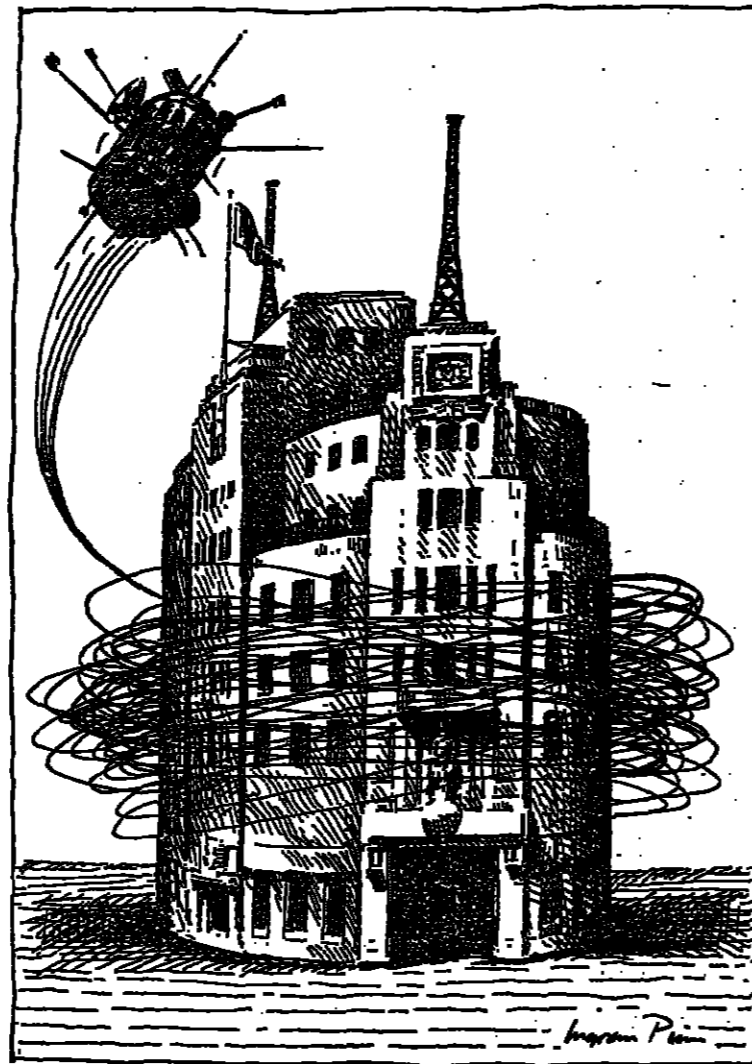
But the BBC is no innocent victim. It has been so determined to be first in any new broadcasting service that it accepted the Government's offer of two DBS channels, knowing both that the satellite it would have to use was overpriced, and that it might lose its shirt.

For two channels on Unisat, the first British DBS scheduled to go up in 1986, the BBC has agreed to pay £24m a year for seven years. The price has been set by the consortium of British Aerospace, GEC-Marconi and British Telecom. It forces the BBC to shoulder much of the high development costs of a special order for a very high-powered satellite that can carry only two DBS (or direct-to-home) television channels. It does not begin to cover the programmes, which will cost as much again.

Were it free to shop around, the BBC could buy space on a lower powered American satellite which would do the same job (deliver two channels to home receivers) for about £3m over 10 years. Or it could clamour on to the European Communications Satellite (ECS) launched last week, and deliver its pay-TV service to the larger dishes owned by cable TV companies for £3m a year.

But the BBC is not free. The Government awarded it the first two channels of the DBS television (as yet untried anywhere) on the expectation that it would buy British. The satellite design was determined by rigid and wasteful rules set in 1977 by a world radio conference.

Under those rules, Britain and every country outside the western hemisphere agreed on a plan to give them each at least five channels for direct-broadcasting from satellites. Nobody wanted the DBS even then but they wanted to be sure that there would be enough places in orbit if they did not and they would have their own DBS to protect themselves against foreign broadcasts, and advertisements, if DBS ever came about. So they locked themselves into tight specifications for extremely high-powered satellites (about 200 watts) that then seemed necessary to reach into small home dishes.



Once they had these notional five channels Britain, France and West Germany, the countries with aerospace industries, embarked on DBS projects. In none of the three did the big broadcasting organizations need satellite channels.

Even when they come to do fully-fledged direct-broadcasting, the United States and Canada plan to use satellites far less powerful - about 58 watts - than the BBC's Unisat. These countries and 28 others are taking part in a six-week conference of the International Telecommunication Union in Geneva to write their own version of the 1977 rules.

The fact is that the BBC has bought itself a Concorde of a satellite, whose chief result will be to force up the price of the pay-TV service which the BBC intends for one channel. It does not know what to do with the other. Most British viewers will receive the pay-TV service over a cable system and won't use a DBS dish at all. Being overpriced will hurt the BBC's ability to compete with rivals' lower-powered satellites. Only last week Goldcrest Films announced its plans to use such a satellite, in cooperation with America's Home Box Office, to distribute pay-television around

Britain. Mr Rupert Murdoch is hoping to take over Satellite Television Ltd, which can do the same using an ECS satellite. True, the Government's White Paper on cable last promised the BBC that British cable systems would be obliged to carry the BBC's direct-broadcast services on their many channels. But it did not say at what price. All the services will be offered at the same thing - fairly new films for a monthly fee. The BBC may be able to put its DBS pay-TV channel together with some special gloss and cement of its own, but it will be hard put to meet Goldcrest's estimate of £8 a month. The customer will be looking most of all at the price. American experience suggests that viewers are finding even two pay-TV services is one too many.

The BBC knows it is being overcharged, but shrugs off the cost as the price of entry to an important new market. If it can sign up half a million homes at about £10 a month, it can cover its costs and the rest will be gravy. Besides, it hopes to use the satellite's overspill (one of the unintended consequences of the 1977 miscalculation on dish size) to sell its pay-TV service to English-speakers across Europe.

By that time, however, lower-priced satellites will be beaming all sorts of wares to all sizes of dishes and antennae. The erosion of the difference between telecommunication and direct-broadcast satellites has made nonsense of the Government's, and the BBC's, satellite policy.

Mr Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, should take four steps: declare an open-skies policy so that other British companies can put up satellites to compete with the take-it-or-leave-it deal offered by the Unisat consortium; let the IBA or independent television companies shop around for their own, best buy in satellite channels; announce that Britain will not try to fill the three DBS channels remaining under the outmoded 1977 rules; remember that if the BBC loses its licence fee, it will be accused of dipping into its licence-fee income (which it has sworn not to do), which will only increase the resentment of the majority of licence fee payers who will not have been able to afford the BBC's pay-TV service.

The best move for the BBC would be to back out of DBS. There are far cheaper ways to deliver films to the home than the method it is being obliged to use.

The author is home affairs editor of The Economist, specializing in communications policy.

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Ronald Butt

The big question for David Owen

Now that the political decks have been cleared of a lot of rhetorical rubbish by the election result, Dr David Owen and his party have no time to lose before determining what social democracy means and communicating their conclusions to the public.

For the moment, the clearest thing to be said about the Social Democratic Party's members is that they are not. They are not socialists. They came into politics when it was almost automatic for progressive, middle-class people whose concern was for what they called social justice to join the Labour Party.

On the other hand, they did not adhere to socialism in the classic meaning of the term. They knew about Clause IV of Labour's constitution which commits the party to ideological socialism by the common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange.

So when the commitment seemed to get in the way of electoral success they sought to expunge it - thus unleashing the Gaitskellite controversy from which the idea of Social Democracy in Britain was born.

Yet they still believed that the underdog's condition could be improved only by pervasive state action throughout society. Thus the welfare state was to become bigger, better and eventually all-embracing.

How was this magnificent state provision to be financed? The answer was by efficient state planning for economic growth, incomes control and the planned distribution of pay. All this (said

these middle-class social democrats) would achieve a classless society. This would require anti-elitist comprehensive schools; bureaucratic means to secure the "equality" of men with women, and state agencies to impose racial equality and to deal with the "racist" problems for which social democratic and left-wing opinion generally had been largely responsible.

In all these ways, the state would prescribe the moral rules of society. These would, it is true be new areas of unfettered choice. The pornographer would be free to peddle his pornography; Mr Jenkins's legislation provided for that. The abortionist (by courtesy of David Steel's Act and Mr Jenkins's help as Home Secretary) would be free to help with some of the consequences.

The social democrats left the Labour Party because they could not stomach the naked aggression of the party machine against parliamentary control, and because they doubted its commitment to a free society under the extreme socialism to which it was increasingly committed.

If the SDP is to succeed in replacing Labour, it must explain what form its popular democracy will take. Taking about PR is no solution. Britain's social, professional and union privileges, the promotion of industrial democracy, the election of a (minority) of worker representatives to private company and public corporation boards and spreading wealth more evenly could all be part of the answer.

But behind all this the key question remains: has the SDP really shed the belief that the state should provide for and govern the better part of human life and happiness which was the view of the social democrats when they were still Labour? As Dr Owen tries to build a new party outside Parliament to send a Westminster (where little remains of the old one), that is what he must tell us.

Paul Pickering

Poor Neil Kinnock, losing by a head

Few of the union leaders wielding massive block votes and declaring fealty to Neil Kinnock as the next leader of the Labour Party seem to have considered that he will be as bald as a coot in five years' time.

Mr Kinnock's increasingly gleaming pate in many ways reflects the receding fortunes of the Labour Party and the refusal of its "new" and "old" activists to dress up their politicians in any way, even with a cloth cap.

Which ever way you look at it, it's a personal tragedy for Mr Kinnock, said Terry Smith, from Hairforever, a London establishment today after by quite a few hair-today-gone-tomorrow politicians. "Yes, in a few years' time Mr Kinnock will be completely bald. But you can tell that miners' leader Arthur Scargill is much more upset about his hair. He is doing far more of a cover up job" - which is usually the accusation he makes against the Coal Board.

It is very unfortunate for Mr Kinnock because he does look an old man at 41 while hair would make him look at least 40 again. I think it's too late for a transplant both for him and Mr Scargill - a hairpiece would be the thing.

One can imagine the peevish glee of Sir Robin Day seeing what looked like a large red mole slithering across Mr Kinnock's head under the hot TV lights.

But a potential prime minister should not be embarrassed about gleuing on a toupee. It is a common thing for toupees to be worn in the third world, especially among the powerful market ladies of Nigeria and Ghana, who tend to go bald from keeping bundles of hard currency in their head-dresses.

Red hair, as required by Mr Kinnock, would be harder to acquire, as most locks come from Italian nuns who tend not to be reheads. Some politicians must wish they invested in the Vatican hair bank years ago.

Such personal oddities as Cyril

Smith's enormous girth, can add public recognition according to Mr Hutton, who last week said Mr Kinnock ahead. But bald Mr Gerald Kaufman did not think so when he plucked his hat out of the deputy leadership ring, presumably, to keep his head warm. Or could he have realized that several generations brought up on Dan Dare and his adversary, the egg-headed intergalactic tyrant, The Mekon, distrust business in politicians.

Some of the advertising firm Gold, Greenless, Trotter, was more positive. "I think Kinnock could have a hairpiece," he said. "Mrs Thatcher used to sound like a cork on a wet bottle before she had voice lessons. Now she sounds fine. We have had a squeaky woman so why not bald man?"

He chews so totally bald and suck a lolly like Kinnock, though he is Welsh and one would want to push the ethnic thing. Of course, one can look too good as a politician. It affects credibility. Michael Heseltine is much too pretty.

Vin Miller, president of the National Federation of Hairdressers, was not so pleased with Mr Hattersley. "He could take a lot more care with his grooming. He's a bit podgy and would look more balanced physically if he had his hair styled."

Image is so important these days. If she had looked better, Shirley Williams would have got those extra votes; what she could do with is a home grooming course. Baldness in the case of Mr Kinnock is such a disadvantage. I would like to see him in my salon for a toupee; no one would notice. It probably would make him a gentler person.

So it looks like it must be Mr Hattersley, by a hair's breadth, of course.

Malcolm Deas

The author is lecturer in Latin American politics at St Anthony's College, Oxford.

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Handwritten Arabic text: كسب من الاصل



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HER MAJESTY'S BUSINESS

There was no hidden manifesto. That must be the initial reaction to the Government's first legislative programme of the new Parliament announced yesterday in the Queen's speech. In terms of the Government's ultimate capacity to withstand the corrosive effect of another four to five years holding office that may come to be seen as more the pity; but as an indication of its honesty in the election - albeit an opaque one - and its determination to carry on doggedly with the same policies of the last parliament, it is to be welcomed.

The hallmark of the Government's approach seems to be to consolidate the gains in economic management and to continue with the gradualist dismemberment of that part of the state apparatus which threatens those gains. That must mean legislation to reduce financial, industrial, social or administrative rigidities which will prevent Britain breaking out of the slough of its past disappointments. However there is no evidence of a radical edge to this programme. As before, the radical edge may be more evident in ministerial utterances than in their actions.

Within the management of the economy the conquest of inflation will continue to be paramount. It should not be seen as an alternative to the conquest of unemployment, but as complementary to the creation of more employment. That is where the dismantling of rigidities must feature prominently in

every legislative programme produced by the Government during this Parliament.

If Britain's economic performance is to take advantage of the next two or three years' growth in world output it needs to be reinvigorated by legislation to break down rigidities and monopolies wherever they exist - in the public sector, in trade union practices, in housing, in taxation and in administration. There are no grand schemes here, because there are no panaceas; but it would be unwise of the Government to hope that the long-heralded upturn in the economy will do most of the dirty work. It will not. The persistence shown in the first Parliament must be repeated in the second, without the loss of the first eighteen months through inexperience, and without the inertia of the last eight months through pre-emption discretion.

Modern government is now so much to do with resource allocation, rather than with ideas, that this Parliament is bound to be concerned fundamentally with questions of finance - both as to raising revenue and controlling expenditure. The Conservative programme each year should seek to facilitate the creation of wealth in the private sector, while attempting to prevent the public sector spending all the extra wealth created.

The health of British democracy requires that the Government's priorities on these questions should be challenged and

tested in argument. Inside every taxpayer there is a borrower as well as a lender. It is one and the same citizen who gives and receives, and this duality should be reflected in the public debate about resources. Where is the opposition to represent that side of the British character which may resent high rates while valuing the services they provide, and is appalled at the abuses of parochial dictatorships while revering a system of local autonomy which has hitherto been a necessary and reassuring part of our constitutional arrangements?

Opposition to the Government can sometimes focus effectively on isolated political measures. But this Parliament will only be faithfully served by its members if it can witness the emergence of a consistent and sustained challenge to the Government on all the issues of the day. From that the whole country would benefit. To be fully effective the opposition side of the argument must amount to a coherent alternative view of the whole conduct of government. It will not be enough for its members to be kept on its toes by constructive criticism from its own backbenchers. The country waits for an Opposition. It needs one, with a broad alternative vision and the credibility to sustain it. Yesterday the Queen announced a programme for Her Majesty's ministers, which was satisfactory as far it goes. Would that she could have announced a programme for Her Majesty's Opposition as well.

A SWITCH IN TIME

Talking seriously about the content of popular television or radio can seem like crushing a butterfly on a wheel: being sententious about what is ephemeral. Yet we know - as the advertisers obviously do - that the messages leave a trace. And the very consciousness of television's output, the fact that for most viewers it is an irresistible flow on which hours of precious existence are spent makes it occasionally vital to stop, to tease out some significance from the flicker.

The report by a group of teachers, *Popular Television and Schoolchildren*, is not a survey of viewing habits nor an account of the medium's effects on behaviour. It is a commentary informed by classroom conversations, some of which betray the embarrassment caused within families by shoddy material broadcast too early or insufficiently well labelled as "adult". As a commentary its judgments on individual programmes are naturally controversial: to the teachers the character played by Mr Denis Waterman in *Minder* is the ambiguous carrier of "spontaneous common morality"

to the majority of his viewers he is, simply, a hero. But the value of the report (and let us hope there will be others following it) lies in its judgments.

The adult, political world was taken aback by the appearance before the election of the television clown Kenny Everett at a Conservative rally. The teachers say Mr Everett's scatological humour (with or without political overtones) has 14-year-olds rolling in the aisles; if, when Mr Everett next appears, more parents sit down with their offspring and make their own judgments about his brand of juvenile vulgarity and its suitability for young viewers, then a purpose will have been served.

This kind of commentary on popular broadcasting commands the attention of three groups. One is other teachers. There is an admirable if discontinuous tradition of teachers' engagement with popular culture going back, in recent times, to an influential seminar organized by the National Union of Teachers

in the early 1960s. More could be done in the classroom to promote reflection on broadcasting, many pupils are well aware of the values embodied in television fiction and well-armed against them.

The report deserves the respect of the broadcasters, too. Cultural criticism of this sort often is left to Mrs Mary Whitehouse and her viewers association and is derided as a result. But broadcasters' responsibilities towards children do not stop when the schools' programmes are over. Mr Alasdair Milne is not being asked to turn into some latter-day Reith blowing Scottish puritanism over the network; it would be sufficient if just a few more BBC executives sat down and registered how many times they winced during a Kenny Everett half hour at the patrician of it all. Most of all this report is directed to parents: watch more with your children and think about what is on the screen. There are, in most parts of the country, five buttons on the television set, and the first of them turns the machine off.

UNCLE SAM'S BOTTOMLESS PURSE

Three articles by our Jerusalem correspondent this week have shown that Israel seems to be able to defy all the received laws about a political economy. The conventional response to such legerdemain is that of the former deputy governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr Eliezer Shefer: "At some point, the economy of illusions will have to be replaced by something more realistic. We cannot assume that the world will be willing to finance any deficit we choose to create." But what is "realistic" in this context? The assumption that Mr Shefer asserts cannot be made is, indeed, being made by ordinary Israelis, like the post office clerk who told our correspondent, "luckily, we know the Americans will always pay in the end". It is an assumption based on sound inductive reasoning, since up to now the Americans always have paid. The unreality of the Israeli economy, the suspension of the ordinary copy-book laws of economics in that country, is explicable by this one simple fact. Israel does not have to pay its way in the world, because Uncle Sam picks up the tab.

According to the *Washington Post* Israel has received more

than half of all the aid dispersed throughout the world by the United States since 1951: fifteen billion dollars out of twenty-eight billion. In the current year Israel is getting \$2.5 billion of direct, official US aid, but that figure by no means represents the full extent of Israel's dependence on the United States.

This dependence takes various additional forms. Short-term Israeli borrowings from commercial banks domiciled in the United States amount to at least two billion dollars and may be much greater. These loans or lines of credit are extended on commercial terms, but without US aid (and the expectation that it will continue) Israel would be most unlikely to obtain them, because she would be quite unable to service the debt. Her effective foreign exchange reserves are very close to zero, because the completely offset by the short-term foreign exchange debits of Israeli commercial banks.

In addition to this there are private transfers from American Jewish charities, which are exempt from US tax - irrespec-

tive of the use to which the money is put in Israel or the occupied territories. There is a subsidy of about \$25m per year for Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. And there is exemption from duties on over 95 per cent of Israeli exports to the US - civil and military alike. Israel being treated as a "developing country" in spite of its relatively high per capita income.

The American people seem quite happy with this state of affairs. They are willing to subsidize in Israel a degree of financial irresponsibility which they would not dream of tolerating at home, even on the part of New York City. Evidently they feel that Israel is entitled to live like this, because of the state of insecurity in which Israelis live - a consequence at once of the Jewish past and of the Middle Eastern present. But they should be quite clear about the nature of the policy they are paying for. As Israel's finance minister, Mr Yoram Aridor, recently put it: "When inflation and the cost of living index are just historical memories, Judea and Samaria will be ours." American money is being used to make impossible the territorial compromise envisaged in the Reagan plan.

available rape honey crop if harvested would have been between £13m and £17m. Clearly, a significant contribution to domestic food production will be achieved if the honey producing capacity of oil seed rape is fully exploited. Yours faithfully, H. R. C. RICHES, Vice-Chairman, British Bee-Keepers Association, 1, South Approach, Moor Park, Northwood, Middlesex, June 17.

Orchid protection

From Dr Kenneth Marsh
Sir, I would suggest that whenever nature conservationists are in France or Italy and they find an

abundant collection of seed, especially of *O. militaris*, which is fairly common and widespread, they should send it to the Nature Conservancy Council for distribution to sites of special scientific interest. New colonies would be started and old ones rejuvenated. Plants of *Cypripedium calceolus* (lady's slipper orchid) can be obtained from the trade and should be planted in appropriate conditions, as should bulbs and seeds of *Frillaria meleagris* (snakeshead fritillary). There must be other species endangered in this country which could be treated in a similar manner. I have the honour to remain, Yours obedient servant, KENNETH MARSH, Old Schoolhouse, 104 Lyndhurst Grove, SE15, June 21.

Rampant rape

From Dr H. R. C. Riches
Sir, The suggestion by Mrs Stella Herbert (June 17) that increased cultivation of oil seed rape could precipitate a decline of beekeeping in the UK is untenable. On the contrary, the introduction of this new crop has brought valuable bee forage to many areas of arable farming where modern agricultural practices had made beekeeping unprofitable. In 1982, 174,500 hectares of oil seed rape were grown in the UK. A conservative estimate is that one hectare of rape will yield 30kg of honey. From this source alone the potential honey crop last year was therefore 8,725 tonnes, which is about three times our total annual production of all honey. The estimated wholesale value of that

Interest rate and mortgage funds

From Mr Michael G. Lewis
Sir, Your editorial columns today (June 16) focus attention on the plight of the building societies, currently facing an acute shortage of funds.

The reasons for this are not hard to find and, had you employed a definition of real interest rate more meaningful to the housing market, would have been apparent. At the beginning of this year building society mortgage lending rate stood at 10 per cent, or 7 per cent net of standard rate income tax. The financial pages of the national newspapers (your own included) and the professional interest groups concerned (including the societies themselves) confidently predicted house price rises in at least some regions well into double-figure percentages.

The potential home buyer (first-time or trading-up) thus perceived that real interest rates had become negative - the RPI does not enter into the crucial calculation - and rushed to the building society to take advantage of this bargain and to pre-empt the expected price increases. The result has been the recent unprecedented level of mortgage demand.

If this demand were to be immediately satisfied in full there would, no doubt, be a beneficial impact on new housing starts, but there would also be a substantial upward pressure on second-hand house prices which could ultimately threaten to undermine the Government's resolute anti-inflation strategy.

First-time buyers would be no better placed than now and why should existing owners not pay more to borrow against a more rapidly appreciating asset? Yours faithfully, MICHAEL G. LEWIS, 30 Thomas More House, Barbican, EC2, June 16.

Tactics at Geneva

From Mr Arthur Champion
Sir, Multilateral talks of the kind advocated in your editorial of June 18 have produced only multilateral escalation of the chemical, germ and nuclear weaponry. It's all too easy for us to blame the arms race on the intransigence of the Soviet Union, but at a deeper level both East and West are suffering from a fatal delusion.

Each side trusts in the idea of "negotiating from a position of strength". Ever since 1945, this concept has caused competition for military superiority in the vain hope that the weaker power will agree to become even weaker still. "Negotiating from a position of strength" increasingly appears to be merely a way of paying lip service to disarmament whilst busily preparing for war.

Russia and America should take note of Britain's example in having already - unilaterally - destroyed her stocks of chemical weapons. *The Times* would do well to call for an immediate freeze at the existing levels of overkill. East and West must soon begin looking for ways of promoting trust so that each side can move towards a minimum deterrent force.

Yours faithfully, ARTHUR CHAMPION, 142 Greenbow Street, Walkley, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, June 19.

Locked churches

From Mrs Hazel Cockrill
Sir, I sympathise with Miss Wiggins (June 10) in her distress at finding a locked church. Here at St Nicholas's, Kenilworth, we have a rota of church members who sit-in for an hour or two, chiefly to give a lived-in feeling to the place between services, but this has also the added bonus of discouraging destructive behaviour, from which we have suffered in the past.

Those of us who take part enjoy it and so do visitors for prayer and sightseeing. Start a group in your church, I would say to Miss Wiggins, and maybe the practice will spread so that there will be no locked churches in the country!

The busier the members of your congregation, the more likely they are to volunteer. We have a busy GP and factory workers and teachers as well as housewives and retired and unemployed people, all giving the odd hour and glad of the peace and quiet!

Yours faithfully, HAZEL COCKRILL, 2 Abbey Hill, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, June 10.

On a clear day

From Captain T. Henderson
Sir, I am indebted to your correspondent, Colonel G. M. L. Claridge (June 10) for explaining the effects of super-refraction. I have many times seen the summit of Mt Blanc from the cockpit of an airliner climbing out of Rome's Fiumicino Airport. The line of sight distance is in excess of 400 miles and crosses both the Po Valley and Gulf of Genoa, noted (according to Colonel Claridge) for their temperature inversions and resultant super-refraction. I am also indebted to Colonel Claridge for making me feel a little less old. I had assumed my apparent long sight was purely caused by increasing seniority. No longer need I keep my long-range observations a secret from the younger co-pilots. Yours faithfully, T. HENDERSON, Morgans Park, Gwynedd, S. Wales, June 11.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fight for the Labour leadership

From Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)
Sir, There is an element of farce entering into Labour's leadership elections. Within days of Michael Foot's decision to step down, trade union leaders have been telling the media how their block votes will be used in the electoral college.

The farce associated with these actions stems in part from the fact that the vast majority of individual trade unionists are not being asked how their votes should be cast and that already the different candidates have almost as many votes pledged between them as were cast by real Labour voters on June 9. And to add insult to injury we now know that only 40 per cent of trade unionists put their cross against Labour candidates a few weeks ago.

Fortunately this deplorable state of affairs need not continue. All unions could follow NUPE's lead and allow members attending specially convened branch meetings to decide upon whom they should

support. Union leaders could also agree to split their block votes to reflect their members' preferences.

Similarly, constituency Labour parties need to involve their own local members. During the deputy leadership contest a number of local parties organized postal ballots or invited members to mass meetings or branch meetings where secret ballots took place. After this contest Transport House issued guidelines on how local parties could involve ordinary members. It is not too late to ask local parties to put these guidelines into action.

Action along these lines by the National Executive Committee and the trade unions is essential if the leadership contest is to begin the rebuilding of Labour's support, rather than driving yet another nail into the coffin which has already seen too much action from a hammer over the past few years.

Yours faithfully, FRANK FIELD, House of Commons.

PR as a principle of elections

From Dr Michael Gallagher
Sir, Since the result of the recent election inevitably raises again the question of whether some form of proportional representation should be introduced for future contests, it may be worth dealing at the outset with one red herring which seems to have crept into the debate.

This is the suggestion that PR severs the territorial connexion between electors and their parliamentary representatives and, into the bargain, prevents an MP appealing directly to his constituents for re-election if he happens to have incurred the displeasure of his head office, a claim made just before the election by Mr Michael Foot.

These ideas seem to result from a mistaken belief that PR is a method of election. In fact it is a method which may be achieved by any one of a large number of different methods, many of them enshrined in the wide variety of electoral systems in use in the world today.

The one Mr Foot and some of your correspondents seem to be thinking of is the national list system, currently used only in Israel. Under this system it is indeed true that no MP is formally associated with any particular part of the country and that an MP's prospects of re-election depend largely upon how high on the party list his head office places him.

The Israeli system is very much the exception, however. All other systems based on PR use substantial constituencies and most allow the voter some means of expressing a preference for individual candidates. The system which most fully meets the objections of Mr Foot and others is the single transferable vote, used for general elections in the Republic of Ireland and for the recent Northern Ireland Assembly election.

It, like the almost identical system used in Tasmania, positively forces deputies to develop a very close connexion with a clearly defined territory and to provide a comprehensive constituency service. Irish deputies, each representing on average about 14,000 voters, can expect to be presented with about 140 constituency problems per week, a number far higher than the average British MP's workload.

While there are other reasons for this volume of constituency work in Ireland, and while the amount of deputies' time taken up by such

work is probably unhealthy high, the important point is that the electoral system compels each deputy to provide an adequate constituency service for fear of being overtaken in the electorate's esteem by a rival, either outside or within the party, who will provide it.

This system, by allowing voters complete freedom of choice as between candidates, also enables them to express a preference for strands of opinion within parties. If used in Britain it would enable Conservative voters to choose between "dry" and "wet" candidates, Alliance voters to discriminate as between Liberal and SDP candidates, and Labour voters to make clear their feelings about the direction the party should take. Because the system allows for the transfer of votes it also permits voters to express their true preferences by removing any need for tactical voting.

Discussion of the electoral system should be conducted on the basis of a dispassionate assessment of the wide variety of PR systems employed in the world today rather than their blanket dismissal on the basis of inaccurate generalisations. Yours etc,

MICHAEL GALLAGHER, University of Dublin, Department of Political Science, Trinity College, Dublin.

From Lord Avebury

Sir, Sir Anthony Kershaw (June 21) may have been active in promoting electoral reform as he claims, but he has overlooked one crucial aspect of it.

With the single transferable vote the people themselves will be able to determine what kinds of coalition, if any, the parties shall form. By giving higher preferences to candidates who favour alliance with party A rather than party B the elector can steer his party in that direction. This, of course, applies to Conservative and Labour voters as much as to Liberals.

If David Steel plays Keresky in Sir Anthony's fantasy then Mrs Thatcher must be Czar. How tactless of a Tory to emphasize the autocratic tendencies of the Prime Minister.

Yours faithfully, AVEBURY, House of Lords, June 21.

Cheviots on Exmoor

From Mr R. J. Sellick
Sir, Your photograph (June 17) of Mr Aza Pinney and his ewe hogs on their long journey from Hawick to Simonstath is an interesting reminder of the introduction of Scottish breeds (both Cheviot sheep and Galloway cattle) to Exmoor. John Knight, the Worcestershire ironmaster who enclosed and reclaimed the Forest of Exmoor, brought the first Cheviots to the district in about 1839 but, "on account of being stolen, killed by dogs and disease and lost by bad shepherds", the project was soon abandoned.

Later, in 1852, the breed was reintroduced by Gerard Spooner, tenant of Wintershead, and although

he and his sheep stayed but six years, his Scots shepherd, John Scott, settled on the forest.

These sheep, and their shepherds - Davidsons, Johnsons, Grahams, McDougals, Litles, Murrays and Gourdiess - were finally settled on Exmoor by John Knight's son, Frederick, from 1868, and both took root and thrived. They came by boat to Lynmouth and by train to Williton, so Mr Pinney's ancestors presumably walked from Scotland in one of the earlier migrations.

The arrival of his Cheviots after their three months' trek will be awaited with interest.

Yours faithfully, R. J. SELICK, Kingsbridge Cottage, Loxborough, Somerset

Saving parish records

From Mr Martin Lawrence
Sir, May I commend Commander Knocker (June 6) for his transcription of parish registers and suggest to readers an extension of that process. In the village of Harlington, Bedfordshire, a heritage trust has been formed as a registered charity to organize and financially support a village archive office in which copies of parish records are made available for research.

Most of the material is stored on microfiche and includes registers, churchwardens' accounts, workhouse accounts, business directories,

etc. Census statistics for 1801-1881 have been transcribed from the County Record Office as well as deeds, wills and maps.

The parochial church council and parish council have jointly appointed a village archivist and with the assistance of the 130 members of the trust a small part of Britain's heritage is being preserved. The trust received a National Village Venture Award this year.

Yours faithfully, MARTIN LAWRENCE, Chairman and Archivist, Harlington Heritage Trust, 53 Lincoln Way, Harlington, Bedfordshire.

Work for unemployed

From Dr Helen Rosenau
Sir, In a period of lasting and structural unemployment, would it not be a good idea to compile a list of socially urgent and neglected activities, which could be subsidised by the state instead of paying out dole money? Participants should be selected on a voluntary basis. This seems more honest than expressing pious hopes that unemployment will come down "automatically". The work to do is there. No shortage of that. The need is there. Why not respond to it? It would pay dividends in satisfaction and open a new field for local activities. Why not try? Yours etc, H. ROSENAU, 84a Ridgmount Gardens, WC1, June 16.

Colour conscious

From Mr Richard Need
Sir, On recent journeys, ranging from the New Forest to Perthshire, I was struck once again by the antisocial colours of the thousands of caravans that pepper the place. A caravan in white, cream, custard-yellow, powder-blue or knicker-pink makes a visual impact on the countryside like that of a blanc-mange on a billiard-table. Does any owner ever think of browns, russets, dark greens or even camouflage patterns? Perhaps so; and his, bless him, is the one we never notice. Yours faithfully, RICHARD NEED, 49 Bonner Hill Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, June 15.

Plight of Iraqi Kurd families

From Mr Kenneth Lee
Sir, Unless urgent action is taken a tragedy is about to happen to 30,000 people, mainly women and children who are trapped between two ferocious armies, one Turkish, the other Iraqi, which share one interest in eliminating a troublesome people. They are the families of Iraqi Kurds who are in revolt against the repression of the Iraqi Baathist Government.

These people are without food and shelter and lack medical supplies. They are afraid to return to their homes in the towns and villages of northern Iraq - many Kurds, including women and children, have been imprisoned by the Iraqi authorities because their male relatives have gone to fight with the guerrillas in the mountains.

Your paper reported (May 28, 31, June 7) that the Turkish Army had crossed into Iraq in pursuit of Kurdish guerrillas who have been fighting the Iraqi Government for a number of years. The situation, as we can reconstitute it from private and official Kurdish sources in the Middle East, is this:

The first Turkish crossing into Iraqi Kurdistan led to serious fighting between the Turkish Army and the partisan forces of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and there were heavy casualties on both sides. Some 300 Kurdish guerrillas were killed and wounded. The Turks penetrated up to 30 miles into Iraq and, contrary to claims by the Turkish Foreign Minister, they have not withdrawn from the region - quite the opposite; they have sent substantial reinforcements up to and across the border.

This operation has been carefully coordinated with the Iraqis, who have also dispatched forces to the north to entrap the Kurdish guerrillas. Latest reports suggest that the Turks and the Iraqis are on the point of launching a final assault on the Kurds.

We appeal to the International Red Cross, the United Nations and all governments and individual organizations to intervene. Unless the Turks and the Iraqis are stopped, their action could have genocidal consequences for tens of thousands of defenceless Kurdish civilians.

Yours sincerely, KENNETH LEE, Chairman, British-Kurdish Friendship Society, 16 Ponsoby Place, SW1, June 8.

Hereditary peers

From Sir Ronald Lindsay
Sir, You deplore the creation of hereditary peers (leader, June 14) on the grounds that their subsequent holders have the right to participate in the nation's legislative processes, under the present constitution of the Lords.

You do not mention the baronets, whose inheritable titles do not confer this privilege, further creations of which could thus be considered more in keeping with today's tendencies. We now number about 1,227.

An added advantage is that there are some precedences for baronetcies to be held by ladies. One is today so held (Dunbar of Hemphriggs) being inheritable through either male or female descent; although only one of the 3,457 total creations since 1611 was granted in the first place to a lady, Dame Helen Bolles, in 1635.

Yours faithfully, RONALD LINDSAY, Courleigh, Colley Lane, Bagley, Surrey, June 21.

Reform of the Lords

From Mrs Joan Langrogat
Sir, Re Mr John Stokes's letter (June 16) on the reform of the Lords: while some may see the merits of letting sleeping dogs lie, it is necessary to create poodles? Yours faithfully, JOAN LANGROGAT, 8 Beaumont Court, Sutton Lane, W4, June 16.

From Lord Boothby
Sir, In the argument about the British Constitution which now seems inevitable it might clarify the issues and even shorten the time it takes if one maxim was accepted at the outset as true. The House of Commons will never tolerate an elected second Chamber. Nor should they try. Your obedient servant, BOOTHBY, House of Lords, June 20.

Sound and fury

From Dr Charles Cruickshank
Sir, May I plead for the inclusion in the rules of lawn tennis of the grunt fault?

The grunt "psychs up" the grunter, giving him an advantage which bears no relation to his tennis skill. It "psychs down", or intimidates his opponent. It is more unfair than a deliberate foot fault.

True, the TV spectator can protect himself by turning down the sound (with the added bonus that it silences the commentator) but short of ear plugs there is no protection at the Centre Court.

To make matters worse, this year the squeak fault has made its appearance among the ladies. Surely something must be done before it is too late? Yours faithfully, CHARLES CRUICKSHANK, 15 Mckay Road, Wimbledon Common, SW20, June 21.

Small businesses

In pursuit of a new climate of success

The years after the Second World War marked the time in Britain and overseas when the multinational corporation emerged as an industrial force. Some had existed before but they were largely confined to oil and chemicals. It was the stability in the post-war period, the political breakthroughs symbolised in agreements like the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the aid-induced recovery and then rapid expansion of European economies from the destruction of war which provided the opportunity for medium firms to become large, and for large firms to become international.

There were many advantages in this movement, but in the 1970s some of the disadvantages began to show through. The expansion of multinationals had created an emphasis on size for its own sake. It had led to a period of rapid takeovers. It had created the feeling among large businesses that it was cheaper to buy a small competitor with a new product rather than to invest in new areas of opportunity. On the other side of the fence, among the smaller companies there was a feeling - particularly after the boom of the 1960s - that it was important to concentrate on short-term earnings and profits, because pouring resources into long-term developments would leave the group vulnerable to takeover.

In effect the economy had become unbalanced and the priorities of those in business had become distorted by the quest for size. In this climate it was not surprising that the 1971 Bolton report on the problems of small firms - a detailed investigation into their role, their importance and their needs, by Sir Nicholas Bolton, should highlight the fact that the relative importance of small firms had declined drastically in the preceding few years. It was not that there were conspicuously fewer small firms, but rather that they had been overshadowed by the giants.

What failed to emerge, though Bolton did his best to highlight it, was the crucial importance of small firms as the engine of growth. With very few

exceptions like De Lorean or Innos firms start small. If they succeed they grow, capital shortages permitting, and become the medium-sized firms of tomorrow. Even those which do not grow - perhaps because the market cannot support a large-scale operation - perform an inestimable service to the economy simply by being innovative and efficient in their chosen areas.

The biggest disappointment of the post-Bolton years was that although governments made pleas in favour of the small firm sector, they failed to understand its real problems. For example, the 1970s were a period when the accounting and disclosure rules were drastically overhauled in an attempt to provide fuller and more accurate reporting of companies' financial affairs. The need for the changes was, however, largely confined to those companies with a stock market quote, but the new rules tended to fall equally on quoted and unquoted alike. They imposed reporting burdens on small companies which were quite inappropriate for a one-man business, whose main problem is keeping the bank manager and the tax collector happy.

The burden of paperwork is a continuing and justified complaint. The need to regulate big

business in the public interest has led to the stifling of small businesses, many of which believe that time spent on form filling is time wasted. There remains an urgent need for even greater recognition in Britain's company law and tax policies that the regulations which apply to ICI or GEC can be harmful when forcibly applied to businesses for which they are not designed.

The Conservative government of the last four years moved some way to redress the balance, faced as it was by the sudden collapse of industries which had provided millions of jobs. It was realized that even

with economic recovery the large firms could not take on significantly more labour, and if unemployment was to be curbed it would have to come by a further expansion of the one million-plus small businesses which already count for one quarter of the jobs in this country and the creation of new ones.

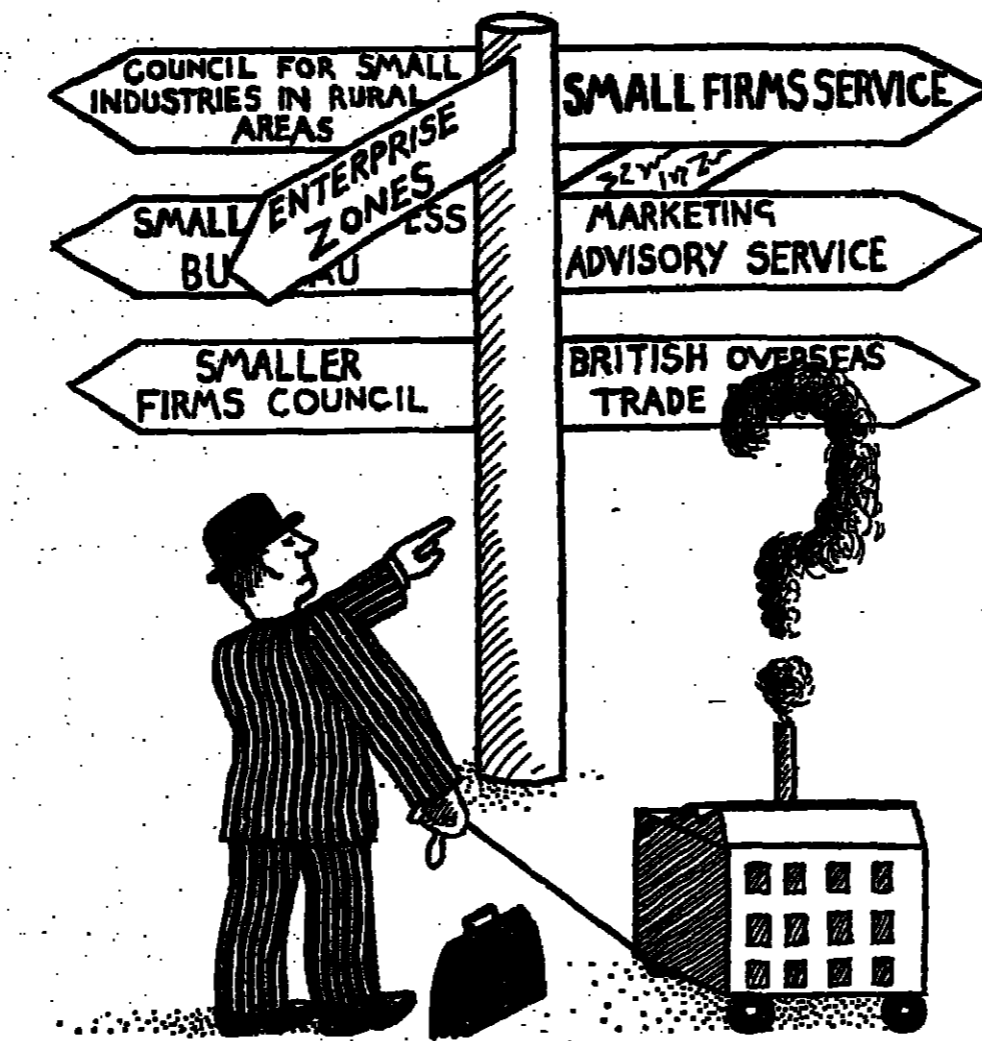
The result in recent years was a battery of aid and benefits to help people to set up on their own, to start their own firms. The measures are generous - some might say too generous - in that they encourage and finance many ventures which are hopeless, but if the policy is to be criticized at all it is perhaps fairest to say that the balance is still not quite right. Too much effort seems to be spent on creating new firms and not enough on helping, guiding and developing existing firms which lack the knowledge, the awareness, or the resources to make the most of the opportunities in the market.

The second failure of this

government, though it is probably fairer to blame the governments of the past 50 years, is that it has still to create a climate in which it is the automatic ambition of most people to have a stab at running their own business. One of the great strengths of the small business sector in the United States is that if a middle manager in a company has an idea that his company refuses to exploit, then the venture capital markets and professional guidance in accountancy and marketing exist in abundance to enable him to develop the idea himself.

Similarly, particularly in the entrepreneurial heartlands of California there is almost something "macho" about starting a business. In contrast, this country perhaps because of its history and educational system, still tends to produce administrators rather than entrepreneurs.

Perhaps the most helpful change of recent years has been the recognition by the power



blocks in the economy that the small firms sector needs special treatment and special services. The large accountancy firms have created small-firm advisory centres while others are more aggressive in selling their services to the clients. The banks, too, have moved towards greater professionalism not just in lending but in monitoring the performance of the firms after the money has gone in. And the government has invested heavily in advice centres and aid schemes.

An objective observer looking at the battery of support now in place would think there is no more that needs to be done. Perhaps there is no need for additional measures, but there is certainly a need to spread the word about the aid already available, to foster the natural optimism of small businessmen, and to make them realise that the rest of the country knows they are important.

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blocks in the economy that the small firms sector needs special treatment and special services. The large accountancy firms have created small-firm advisory centres while others are more aggressive in selling their services to the clients. The banks, too, have moved towards greater professionalism not just in lending but in monitoring the performance of the firms after the money has gone in. And the government has invested heavily in advice centres and aid schemes.

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Anthony Hilton
City Editor

Six million people are employed by Britain's 1 1/4 million small firms. We look at the incentives available to encourage new enterprises and opportunities for more jobs.

Perks for self-employed

Those of us who are salaried wage slaves look with envy - not to say amazement - at what the self-employed businessman can do to minimize or even reduce to zero his tax bill.

Many of the everyday expenses everyone takes for granted like running a car or a house can be put against the self-employed's tax assessment. Indeed so much relief is available that in its first few years of operation a small business may pay no tax at all. But the diversity and complexity of what reliefs are available - more than a hundred at the last count - makes professional advice essential: you need an accountant. Ideally you should write to the Institute of Chartered Accountants (Moorgate Place, London EC2) for its booklet *Why you need a Chartered Accountant* and a list of firms in your area.

In practice most people ask their bank manager when they are asking for money to start the business in the first place, from a Citizens Advice Bureau or one of the Government's Small Firms Service Centres run by the Department of Trade and Industry. What the budding small entrepreneur will find out from his accountant is that he is faced with three main taxes on his trading profits: income tax if you are a "sole trader" or partner; Corporation tax if you set your business up as a limited liability company; and National Insurance contributions.

On top of this you could be liable for Capital Gains Tax if you sell up or Capital Transfer Tax on what you leave or pass on as gifts though there are plenty of reliefs available.

As a sole trader you pay income tax on the profits of your business. You will probably need an accountant to work out exactly what these profits are. But you will certainly get tax relief on any money you borrow to invest in your business (also true if it is a limited company). A sole trader's losses can also be set against any other income you or your spouse has and any tax already paid on that income could be refunded. And if you are starting a new business - and one the Inland Revenue considers to be genuinely new - you can also set the first four years of losses against your income for the preceding three years. Some relief may also be available if you turn your sole trader or partnership status into a limited company at a later stage.

TAXATION BENEFITS

If you have set up a limited company it will be liable for Corporation Tax. Small businesses pay a special rate of 38 per cent on profits up to £100,000 and then on a sliding scale up to the full rate of 52 per cent.

Should you set your business up as a company or stick to a simple sole trader or partnership agreement? It depends.

A company is a fairly complicated legal entity which has to provide properly audited accounts but some tax considerations - like use of company cars - can be more favourable.

Whatever you opt for capital allowances exist which can offset your capital expenditure against income tax or corporation tax. Plant and machinery qualifies for a 100 per cent allowance whether new or second hand in the year you buy it. Small premises of less than 1,250 sq ft also get a 100 per cent allowance in the year bought, a concession until March 1985. Sole traders can carry some allowances forward for use in following years.

They are put against income tax rather than the firm's profits. Companies put their allowances as an expense against profits. This means a profit can be turned into a loss so far as the tax man is concerned. Stock relief is also available but not for the first £2,000 worth - quite a big threshold for some small firms.

National insurance contributions are different for sole

though this may be offset if you are buying another business immediately afterwards. Capital gains "rollover" reliefs are also available which can reduce your liability to CGT to nothing but could eventually mean a higher tax bill for whoever you have given your business to.

Capital gains on assets you have owned for more than a year are reduced to take account of inflation. Gains of less than £5,300 are exempt. Under the new rules Capital Transfer Tax now ignores gifts made previously provided it was more than ten years ago.

In the last Budget the old Business Start-Up Scheme was expanded into the Business Expansion Scheme. This gives tax relief to an outside investor in a small business. This means that if his top rate of tax is say 75 per cent, the Government is effectively paying 75 per cent of the investment. Up to £40,000 can be invested and you can now take up over 50 per cent of the shares. One minor snag is that the Business Expansion Scheme does not start until August but the Inland Revenue appears to have stopped the Start-Up Scheme in April.

It is too early to tell yet how successful the new scheme will be. But it will certainly help small firms find capital more easily - perhaps at the expense of the traditional financial institutions. It is much less restrictive than the old start-up scheme.

If tax relief cannot be claimed under the Business Expansion scheme the Venture Capital Scheme may be an alternative. Investment companies can claim under this (but not the expansion scheme) and can set the loss on any shares taken in a business against income or profits. Several funds have taken advantage of this. Pensions make an apt conclusion. Contributions to a self-employed pension fund are wholly allowable against your income tax provided they do not constitute more than 17.5 per cent of your income. A pensions scheme is probably the most efficient way of investing any spare cash, but don't forget you cannot get hold of it until you retire. Companies can either "contract in" or "contract out" of the state scheme which is earnings related. As a businessman you must ask for your company to be contracted out or you will be automatically contracted in.

Jonathan Clare

traders and company directors: sole traders pay as self-employed while a director is an employee and the company pays his contributions. Self-employed means you only get the basic state pension but tax efficient private schemes are available.

There are snags in putting some of the expenses of running your house if you run a business from home against tax. You can claim a proportion of bills like heating, lighting electricity and so on. But you could become liable for some capital gains tax when you sell your house,

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NatWest Business Development Loans

SMALL BUSINESSES

How to obtain the funds to start that special project

Listen to the Government and you would be excused for thinking that there is nothing easier than raising money to start a business. Talk to a small business man who is trying to raise cash and you will hear a different story. But the Government's political support for the private sector means the small business lobby did better than it could have reasonably expected in the last Budget.

Undoubtedly the Loan Guarantee Scheme is the most innovative in the sense that the Government has given it a lot of financial muscle - another £300m in the Budget. Before that, 9,000 small firms had already taken advantage of the scheme to borrow £300m.

Under the scheme, the Government guarantees 80 per

RAISING MONEY

manufacturers and a few service areas.

Loans from Europe are available both inside and outside the development areas. There are two main sources: The European Investment Bank and the European Coal and Steel Community. EIB loans are now available throughout the UK following agreements with the Midland Bank and the National Westminster Bank together with the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation. The EIB loans are generally for seven or eight years and at a fixed rate of interest which is one or two per cent below the rate charged on conventional loans from UK banks. They can be used to pay for up to half the costs of capital expenditure in a manufacturing firm, some consumer services and tourism.

The Midland and Natwest agreements with the EIB make loans between £15,000 and £250,000 available to small firms with fewer than 500 employees. The repayment period is over eight years but it is possible to negotiate a two year repayment "holiday". The current rate is 11 per cent for companies within the Assisted Areas or 11.5 per cent for those elsewhere in the UK. Other institutions like IFC, the Scottish Development Agency, the Welsh Development Agency and the Department of Industry within the assisted areas can give similar loans.

The ECSC loans are broadly similar but even cheaper at about three per cent below the EIB rates. But they are available only within the traditional coal and steel areas of high unemployment.

The bank or institution making the loan investigates the viability of the project. The loans are in sterling with the Department of Industry providing exchange risk cover on those loans which come from the EIB.

Limited companies can raise cash by issuing shares to outsiders who invest in it. This is obviously cheaper than paying interest on loans.

Share buy-back legislation now means that you can sell shares to outside investors who agree to sell them back after a certain time. This means owners now do not have the old worries about losing control of their business if they issue shares.

The new Business Expansion scheme gives tax incentives to outsiders who invest in small businesses (details under the section on taxation). One problem - which has piqued the

Stock Exchange - is that the scheme applies to shares which are traded "over-the-counter" by certain institutions but not those which are officially quoted. This applies even if the quote is only on the new Unlisted Securities Market.

Special grants are also available towards your research and development costs if you are planning to develop a new process. The rules are not hard and fast but you do need Department of Trade and Industry approval before you go ahead. And from the beginning of June grants have been available for the cost of market assessments, pre-production tooling and capital expenditure.

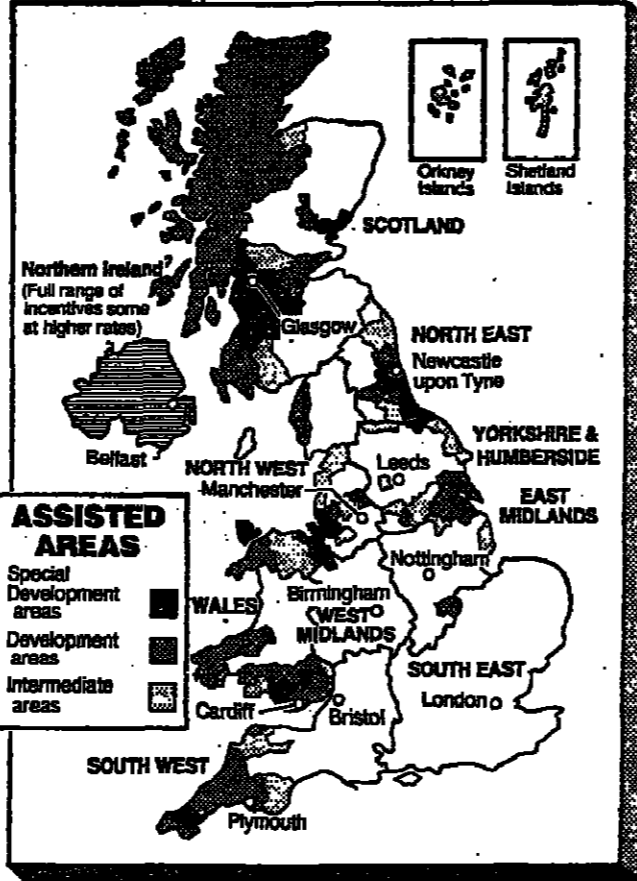
The Small Engineering Firms Investment Scheme has also been reintroduced. The scheme gives grants to firms employing up to 500 workers to invest in advanced equipment. If you are unemployed and thinking of starting your own business you may be eligible for an Enterprise Allowance (details elsewhere in this special report). The scheme not only gives you £40 a week but also much needed advice on starting and running your business.

You may also be eligible for local authority help. Usually this applies if you are a special case. For instance, West Midlands County Council has proposed making £200,000 available to help black businessmen although the plan is being rethought.

You may qualify for local authority aid

If you operate or plan to operate in a rural area you may get help from the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas. It has limited funds to help to buy buildings or plant, but its contribution will not exceed £50,000 and it expects most help to come from the private sector. Almost as important, its management accountants will prepare loan applications and business plans for presentation to your bank.

If you live in the North-East you may be able to get a loan through the experimental Acorn Scheme. The British Technology Group and the English Industrial Estates Corporation - which builds industrial premises - are offering five-year unsecured loans with a total fund of £500,000 available. But the scheme is very much an experiment. Companies applying are expected to have a good track record and it is unclear whether it will be expanded into other areas or whether the total available will be increased.



Source: Department of Industry, Central Office of Information, April 1983.

The key to your first factory

FINDING PREMISES

The cheapest premises to run your business from is your own home. You have only got one lot of overheads and you do not waste time travelling to work.

The problem is that in the eyes of the planners - and possibly the rest of the family - homes are domestic buildings and not for working in. Space is restricted and you are unlikely to have much room for expansion when J. Smith, Potter becomes Smith's International Consolidated Ceramics Industries Ltd. Starting at home is a good way to begin though and the planners may turn a blind eye provided you are not creating a nuisance - noise, smells and visitors calling - so the neighbours complain.

Once you are ready to expand into commercial premises you will find both the private and public sector will fall over backwards to help you. It is so difficult to get industrial premises to shift off their books that some estate agents offer a car to the negotiator who chases a deal. But that sort of property is bigger than the small businessman just starting in is likely to need.

Easily the most publicized scheme which helps businesses find the right property is the Government's programme to establish Enterprise Zones. The scheme was first mooted by Mrs Thatcher in July 1980. There are now 11 zones operating and 12 in the pipeline with many local authorities still bidding at the Department of the Environ-

ment for Enterprise Zone status. In the zones, which will cover the country from Liverpool to North-west Kent to Swansea, there are no rates, few planning restrictions, 100 per cent tax relief on new buildings and no development land tax. The benefits are guaranteed to last for at least ten years.

However, the second report on Enterprise Zones prepared for the Government by outside consultants (which reported in April) show that most firms have been attracted by the absence of rates rather than any of the other benefits. And contrary to Government's hopes the zones have attracted little new investment and have not brought firms from other areas in the country. This means they have created few extra jobs in the areas hard hit by recession, which should have been one of the main spin-offs.

The zones are an experiment and they do seem to have created just the distortions that the property world claimed. According to the report, which covers only the first few months, 297 firms took advantage of the zones. Of these 157 were new enterprises while 127 moved in from other locations. But only 17 had moved in from further afield than the immediate neighbourhood or the county in which the zone was located. Nor is there much evidence that productivity is any higher than elsewhere.

Much of the evidence was gathered at Swansea, the first zone to get under way and where the local authority monitored its performance closely. There are some signs that the third report due next year will paint a brighter picture for the Government.

The idea of the Assisted Areas where business is given positive assistance to encourage development is a lot older than the Enterprise Zones. All types of industrial and commercial property is available in these areas.

Industrial units can be built to your particular needs - or existing ones altered to suit. There is a big trend towards the small end of the spectrum with a lot of demand for small workshops of as little as 500 sq ft and plenty which are less than 1,250 sq ft. Leases can also be adapted to particular requirements and some areas will offer rent-free periods of about two years. You can find out more from the English Industrial Estates Corporation in Newcastle or in country areas from the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas. Cosira acts for the EIE and will also provide support and help with planning applications.

The EIE has also been building craft workshops for people like potters or printers in certain rural areas. They are both a home and place of work with a 500 sq ft workshop attached - about the size of a double garage. A lease could be yours for about £45,000.

Rather less permanent - certainly no time to get honeysuckle growing up the wall - are the new portable workshops started by a company called Instant Workspace with the backing of the Greater London Council. Their big advantage is that they can use temporarily land which is waiting for development or which is blighted. The units range from a tiny 270 sq ft to 1,500 sq ft and are strong enough to take machinery but can be erected almost anywhere.

Irrespective of who provides you with your premises, planning constraints have been eased by the Government to help the private sector show what it can do. Planning controls are now simpler and all local authorities have been told to speed up planning applications.

For example you do not now need to get planning permission to change from light industrial to warehouse use if the building is of less than 2,350 sq ft. Planning applications are not needed for the expansion of your premises by up to 20 per cent provided the increase does not make the total floorspace over 8,073 sq ft.

Rosemary Unsworth on where to go for advice Government heads the queue of helpers

INFORMATION SOURCES

One of the biggest headaches for anyone contemplating running their own small business is finding out where to go for help and finance. For although there are numerous sources of information and organizations around to help the fledgling entrepreneur, the overall impression is that to find the right vehicle for assistance is often more trouble than battling through a sea of troubles unassisted.

The problem of finding the right source of help lies partly with the nature of the beast. For as the Bolton Committee Report of 1971, which looked at small firms following the decline of the sector, during the 1960s when larger groups expanded rapidly, said: "The apparent indifference and certainly the ignorance of successive governments about small firms is, in large part, the fault of businessmen themselves who in spite of their numbers have been extremely ineffective as a pressure group."

Since then Government interest in the development of small companies, now seen by some as the key to economic recovery and the seedbed for new industries as well as a part solution to high unemployment, has acted as a spur to organizations to provide national and local advice and financial services. Some of these groups have now found a political niche and are vociferous in championing the cause of the small businessman, while others are influenced by more practical considerations such as learning from each others' experience.

The single biggest source of help remains the Government which, through the Department of Trade and Industry, has

Local Enterprise Development Unit in Northern Ireland.

Local authorities are also becoming increasingly involved. The Government also points out that technical advice can be found at the Production Engineering Research Association at Melton Mowbray, and Salford University Industrial Centre provides a manufacturing advisory service. Enterprise zones are also the places to consider when expanding or developing a small business and planning authorities have been asked to speed up permissions. Existing zones include Clydebank, Hartlepool, Tyne-side, Speke, Salford, Wakefield, Dudley, Corby, Swansea, Isle of Dogs and Belfast. And there are plans for 12 more.

On the export front, The British Overseas Trade Board in London and the Export Credit Guarantee Department office, which can be found in the local telephone book, are useful contacts.

Outside Government, the Confederation of British Industry has 300,000 member companies and says that more than 50 per cent of these employ less than 200 people and that around 25 per cent have fewer than 50 employees, thus qualifying it to act on behalf of the small business with authority. Since the CBI's public persona is more usually associated with big business and so-called captains of industry, however, it is easy to understand why some small businessmen do not feel entirely at ease with its performance. Its Smaller Firms Council is designed to take smaller companies' problems into account and it boasts that with its wide range of contacts nationally and internationally, it is well placed to advise.

The Union of Independent Companies is a lobby group in the true sense, as one of its objects is to influence MPs. It consists of around 200 member companies, restricted to manufacturing business with at least 20 employees.

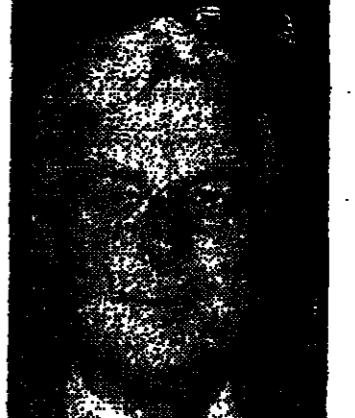
The Association of Independent Businesses, which used to be called the Smaller Businesses Association, has as its president Lord Lever of Manchester, which gives it less political bias than some of the other groups. It has been in existence for about 15 years and is keen on representing the interests of longer-established small businesses. In its comments on the 1983 Budget, it stressed that more help was needed to relieve burdens on the smaller firms.

All the measures were of mainly long-term significance and few will help the immediate problems facing independent firms this summer. The AIB also has strong links with trade organizations and operates 11 regional councils run by businessmen.

At the other end of the spectrum is the Conservative Party's Small Business Bureau whose leading light is the energetic Mr Michael Grylls.

MP for Surrey North West. It has helped to examine the efficiency of small business schemes from some of the professionals like accountants, who operate them.

Another vociferous group is the National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses, with its 350 branches and 50,000 members, whose main attack has been on the role played in small business by Government departments such as Customs and Excise and the Inland Revenue. One of its



Michael Grylls: examining the efficiency of schemes

biggest campaigns has been against National Insurance costs and another is scrutiny by the tax authorities. Its members are now automatically insured against professional costs incurred as a result of a revenue investigation up to a maximum of £1,500. Membership of the federation costs £18 a year, with an initial £10 joining fee. The cover, however, only applies if the revenue agrees that in the end the tax shortfall is less than 15 per cent, to prevent the scheme paying out for people who deliberately set out to defraud the revenue.

One old established group to look out for small businesses is the Industrial Society, a charity formed in 1919 by an Anglican clergyman to provide proper food and sanitation facilities for workers. It now looks after both sides of industry, from the health and safety standpoint to providing financial advice, and has 15,000 member companies and 50 trade unions attached to it.

The Institute of Directors, with its 30,000 members represents people rather than firms and is a keen Government supporter, while the Alliance of Small Firms and Self-Employed People is a smaller group providing booklets with advice for dealing with legislation affecting employment.

Chambers of Commerce, which are locally based, provide varying standards of assistance, but increasingly those members of the Association of Chambers of Commerce are trying to attract the small businessman and they have the advantage of a national voice and links with local enterprise agencies.

The association has recently started a small firms panel to pass views on to the Department of Industry.



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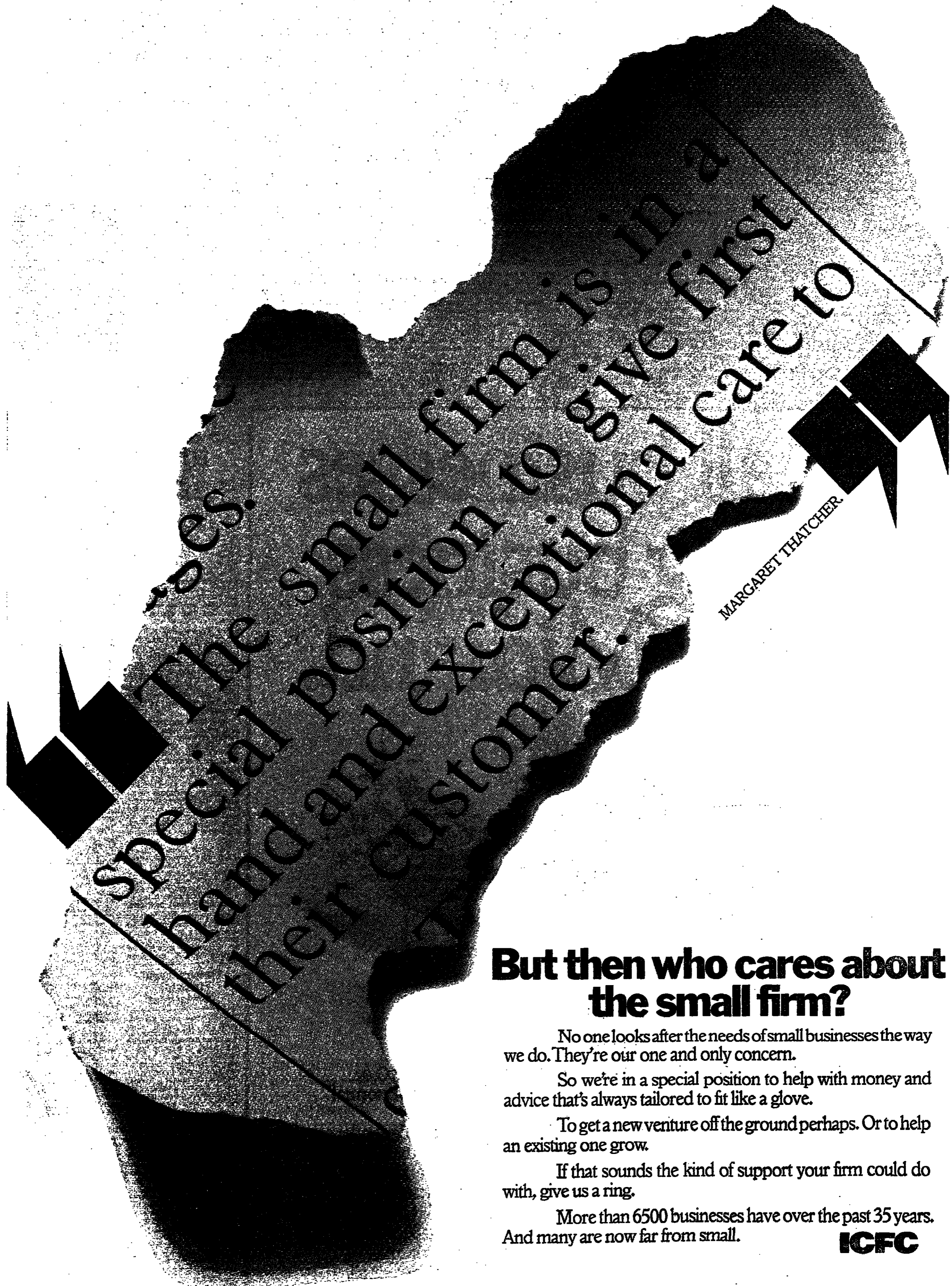
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SMALL BUSINESSES

Helping hands for beginners in technology

Anyone starting or running a small business today can call on a wider range of technical and financial help than ever before. This article focuses on Government-sponsored schemes, but would-be entrepreneurs should also remember the assistance available from private sources such as the high street banks.

The Department of Trade and Industry concentrates on grants to technically-oriented firms. Its most generous programme at the moment is the second version of the Small Engineering Firm Investment Scheme, known as SEFIS 2, to which the Government has allocated £100m this year.

The original scheme, SEFIS 1, was heavily oversubscribed last year. Although the Government hastily added £10m to the £20m allocation announced originally, SEFIS 1 closed after just two months and many later applicants were disappointed. The deadline for SEFIS 2 applications is September 30, 1983, and the Department of Trade and Industry advises firms to apply as soon as possible, in case the money runs out again. SEFIS 2 was announced on March 28 and by the end of May, 1,500 firms had already applied for one third of the £100m worth of grants available.

Engineering firms employing up to 500 full-time staff are

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

eligible for SEFIS. The scheme offers capital grants of one third of the purchase and installation costs of certain capital equipment; machine tools controlled by computer or microprocessor; advanced technology welding or metrology equipment; or equipment incorporating laser or plasma technology.

The DTI also encourages small firms to apply for grants under its general support for innovation programme. The Government will pay up to one third of research and development costs (with no minimum figure) for projects leading to new or significantly improved products, or processes in any field of manufacturing industry.

Then there are more specific schemes to encourage the application of new technologies: CAD/CAM - Computer Aided Design and Computer Aided Manufacturing in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries; CADMAT - Computer Aided Design, Manufacture and Testing in the electronics sector; FMS - Flexible Manufacturing Systems for computer-controlled batch production; FOS - the Fibre Optics and Opto-Electronics Industries Scheme; MAP - the



One company that has benefited from Government schemes. A grant from the Department of Trade and Industry enabled Exel Manufacturing and Engraving Co., of Wembley, north London, to buy a Dahlgren computer-based engraving system. Mr Ray Pethard has operated the machine since its arrival three months ago.

Microelectronics Application Project to encourage the use of microelectronics in products and processes in any manufacturing sector; MISP - the Microelectronics Industry Support Programme; Robotics - to encourage the application of robots and the manufacture of British machines; and SPS - the Software Products Scheme to promote computer software products and packages. The Department of Trade

and Industry regional offices will give details of all these schemes. The Technical Enquiry Service, launched a year ago, is intended to help small firms in any manufacturing business deal with technical problems. It is financed by the DTI and operated by the Production Engineering Research Association (PERA) in Melton Mowbray. PERA will answer up to four

technical inquiries and provide a consultant for up to five days without charge to the firm. Some problems are tackled by PERA's own staff. If more expertise is needed, the work may be contracted out to other research laboratories, universities or private organizations. All advice is confidential. The Technical Enquiry Service is prepared to deal with any technical question, but it cannot get involved in general manage-

ment or financial problems; those should be directed at the DTI's Small Firms Service. Although firms employing up to 200 people may use the Technical Enquiry Service, the DTI encourages those with more than 60 employees to turn to its Manufacturing Advisory Service, which is also run by PERA. This offers 15 days free production or planning consultancy, followed by 15 more days at half price.

The Manpower Services Commission provides assistance of a quite different nature to the manufacturing-oriented DTI. The MSC's most imaginative effort is the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, which helps unemployed people start up their own businesses. The scheme has run on a pilot scale in five areas for the past year. It begins nationwide in August, with a Government allocation of £50m.

An allowance of £40 a week for up to a year will be provided by the MSC to people who might otherwise be deterred

Projects must be suitable for public support

from starting a business by the fact that they would lose their unemployment or supplementary benefit. The Government hopes that 25,000 will take advantage of the offer. Applicants must show the ability and intention to invest at least £1,000 and the MSC has to approve the nature of the business as "suitable for public support". No one planning to open a nightclub need apply.

The MSC does not assess the proposed business's prospects of success before approving the enterprise allowance. But Jobcentre staff (who administer the scheme) do try to give applicants a good chance by arranging interviews with counsellors from the DTI's Small Firms Service; they are local businessmen with personal experience of starting new enterprises.

In the pilot areas, about one quarter of the new businesses are being established in the construction industry, mainly in general building repairs and maintenance such as plumbing,

painting, joinery and electrical contracting. Retail distribution, light engineering, furniture making, motor repairs, catering and hairdressing are other popular fields.

Training for people launching new businesses is also sponsored by the MSC. The New Enterprise Programme is designed for entrepreneurs who are determined to set up a firm that will grow quickly into a sizeable venture. The Small Business Course, is for people who wish to start on a more modest scale, but will employ others (self-employment courses are also being introduced for people who are just interested in one person businesses).

The New Enterprise Programme runs for 16 weeks. The first month or so is spent undergoing tuition at a major business school (London, Warwick, Manchester, Durham or Glasgow). Participants spend 10 to 12 weeks in the field, doing market research, finding premises, seeking funds, identifying suppliers and refining their business plans; the school staff and independent consultants are available throughout to give advice.

The Small Business Course follows a similar pattern over a shorter period of time, usually six to ten weeks. The Government bears the full costs of both programmes, including an allowance to give the trainee financial support. The MSC hopes to sponsor 2,000 people on the New Enterprise Programme and the Small Business Course during the coming year. Short of a full business degree, it is hard to imagine a better preparation for a career as an independent entrepreneur.

Clive Cookson
Technology Correspondent

Small businesses are big business at the Midland.



Running an independent business can be quite nerve-racking without someone to talk to.

At the Midland we're great listeners, so drop in for a chat.

We can offer expert help.

And, in suitable cases, services which include Long Term Loans, equity finance and low-cost fixed-interest loan schemes using E.E.C. funds.

What's more, in the case of export finance, the Midland has a scheme for companies with an

export turnover of £500,000, or less, who don't wish to use normal ECGD insurance.

There is also our Independent Business Banking Unit that's designed to co-ordinate services offered to small businesses.

So, come and talk to us.

We've a good ear because we hope that one day your small business won't be quite so small.



Midland
The Listening Bank

Midland Bank plc

Teaching skills to the young

The old adage "there's nothing like experience" certainly applies to training for the running of small businesses. But with unemployment at record levels and the need to try and help school leavers to learn some skills and find a job, small firms have come into the mainstream of further education.

Research in the 1970s showed that about two thirds of small new business founders were craftsmen, and the emphasis in the last few years has changed towards the smaller firms.

The Conservative Political Centre in its recent publication *Moving Forward: Smaller businesses and the economy*, said that there is evidence that those who have worked in small businesses are 12 times more likely to establish their own small firms than those who have been employed in large companies.

Government and researchers have noted the West German training experience where more than 80 per cent of the apprenticeships offered are in the artisan sector with the result that there is double the number of small firms in the West German metal working industry as there are businesses of all sizes in Britain's manufacturing industries. The result is that the West Germans have twice as many craftsmen as Britain with a constant supply of entrepreneurs.

The Youth Training Scheme, which has developed from the Youth Opportunities Programme, should help to provide 16-year-olds with 12 months' work experience and instruction with the total costs rising to £4,000m in the next three years.

The Conservative Political Centre has also called the establishment of an independent institute within the university system to monitor the development of the small

which trains people who wish to become self-employed as well as those who want to set up a small business to employ others as well as themselves and those who want to start up more sophisticated ventures under the New Enterprise Programme scheme. The MSC also runs a management extension programme for people already in business which provides an experienced businessman with skills matched to the needs of the individual business for between six months and a year.

Other help for training is available from business schools.

Television and radio urged to help more

regional management centres and regular conferences and seminars, held by voluntary bodies like the London Enterprise Agency. But these alone are insufficient to cater for all the needs of small firms and for the varying standards of skills needed by the new businesses. There have been calls for more retired businessmen to help the training programme and greater use of television and radio to promote what help is around. Recently the BBC and independent radio have made some inroads in this way.

One example of such assistance is the "Head Start in Business" campaign set up by the Industrial Society with Capital Radio, which has used money from the Prince of Wales's Jubilee Trust, of which he is president, to help young people in London set up and run their own businesses. The Abbey National Building Society also supported this scheme by offering premises above some of their branch offices.

The Abbey and the Industrial Society plan several more similar schemes and the idea is to link the young trainees with more experienced entrepreneurs so that they receive some training and practical help at the same time. Capital Radio's role is to announce the plans and monitor the progress of the participants.

Owners should train for management

business sector, and a strengthening of the small firms division of the Department of Trade and Industry. On training the young, it suggests that a vocational course in the last year of schooling should be established with business represented on school governing bodies. Further, a management programme and financial training for small founders and owners should be set up and the polytechnics should increase their emphasis studies, management training and the development of industrial technology.

The point about training in this field is that since many small firms are set up by people with craft or trade experience, the problems of producing the goods or marketing their services are less onerous since they have had some experience. But that leaves other difficulties like bookkeeping and cash-flow organization, usually the straw that breaks the camel's back of a small business - which in turn reduces the time left to train new recruits in the basic skills.

According to the Bolton committee on small business most managers of small firms lack higher education qualifications although in areas like construction and some manufacturing industry a fair number hold degrees or management diplomas.

At present the main sources of help come from the Manpower Services Commission

Another source of help for small firms who need particular help with marketing their product once work is under way is the Design Council, which runs a free advisory service to help improve the standards of product design. Rural-based trades and skills are also taught and training is available from the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (CoSIRA) where thatching and forgework, as well as more general engineering skills are on offer. But the increased use of new technology throughout industry will probably mean that in future the efforts of organizations like the London Enterprise Agency will be much more in demand because it can fall back on its members' own experience of newer working methods.

The LEA was formed by nine British companies - BP, Barclays Bank, BOC, GEC, IBM UK, ICF, Marks and Spencer, Midland Bank and Shell UK - with the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to help small firms and at the same time promote urban regeneration in the metropolitan area.

Only with the marriage of skills and expertise that similar groups could provide will the challenge of setting up a new industry receive the attention and seriousness it deserves.

RU

Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office 200 Gray's Inn Road London WC1X 8EZ Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 721.1 down 10.3 FT Gifs: 82.15 up 0.13 Bargains: 24.026 Datastream USM Leaders Index: 98.45 down 0.19 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 8826.88 up 28.26 Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 957.62 down 1.00 New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1245.09 down 2.31

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE Sterling \$1.5285 up 30 pts Index 83.7 down 0.6 DM 3.86 down 0.0350 FF 11.5950 down 0.1100 Yen 363.25 down 2.85 Dollar Index 124.2 down 0.9 DM 2.5205 down 305 pts Gold \$420.50 up \$6.75 NEW YORK LATEST Gold \$420.50 Sterling \$1.5285

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: Base rates 9 3/4 3 month interbank 9 1/8-9 1/4 Euro-currency rates: 3 month dollar 9 1/8-9 1/4 3 month DM 5 1/2-5 1/4 3 month FF 14 1/2-14 1/2 ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 4 to June 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

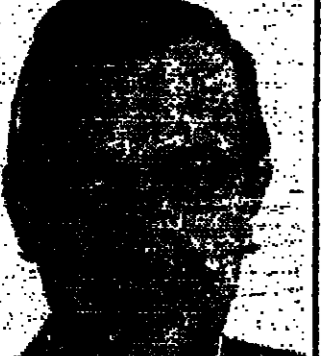
Rennies 975 + 400p Turner & Newall 157 + 9p Global Mat Res 24.00 + 50p Pentos 17p + 2p Cornhill 140p + 15p Benlox 28p + 3p P & O Dfd. 195p - 23p Hambros Ord 105p - 8p Atlantic Met. 114p - 8p E Jones 75p - 5p Kwik Fit 45p - 3p

TODAY

Interims: Arbutnot Sterling Fund, Castlefield (Klang) Estate, Granger, Arthur Lee, Killinghall (Rubber) Development Syndicate, Minet, Superdrug Stores (1st qtr), Trusthouse Forte, Whatings. Finals: Baker Perkins, Bararooro Tea, Benzol Carbonising, Burnett & Halesmere, Centrovindal Estates, Crosby Woodfield, Dominion & General, Electro-components, Ferranti, Hambros, Hergreaves, Petbow, Redland. Economic statistics: New vehicle registration (May), UK banking sector statistics (1st qtr), money stock (1st qtr), financing of the central government borrowing requirement (1st

NOTEBOOK

Racal shares crashed by 48p yesterday to close at 511p. Racal announced pretax profits of £114m, for the year ending March 31, against £102m the previous year. Analysts were concerned about problems Racal has encountered with important radio contracts with OPEC's member countries. City firms are vigorously selling their services to South African institutions in the expectation that South African exchange controls will be abolished.



Mr. Martin Jacobs, above, Kleinwort Benson's vice-chairman, is to succeed Sir Alexander Johnston as deputy chairman of both the Council for the Securities Industry and the Panel on takeovers and mergers in August. Mr. Jacobs, who is 53, practised as a barrister before joining the merchant bank in 1968. He is chairman of the City Capital Markets Committee.

DOLLAR FALLS: The dollar fell sharply in thin currency trading in the wake of lower American market interest rates and worries about the ballooning trade deficit. The switch-out of dollars into European currencies, hit the pound, which touched a two-month low on its currency basket index at one stage, finally closing down 0.6 at 83.7 though it gained 30 points on the dollar at \$1.5285.

WALL STREET Market loses its euphoria

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - The Dow Jones Industrial average was fractionally lower at 1245 yesterday after being down five points earlier in the day.

Mr. Ralph Bloch, vice-president for investment strategy at Moseley Hallgarten Esabrook Weedon, said: "There are no major technical problems in sight at present but it just doesn't look as euphoric as it has recently."

"Investors have to follow the bond market very closely as the stock market anticipates a major decline in the basic money supply over the next few weeks. In any case, any uptick in interest rates will be minor and the market should be able to handle it."

Schlumberger was up 2 at 46 3/8; Halliburton up 1/8 to 51 3/8; Atlantic Richfield up 3/8 at 49 3/4; Standard Oil of Indiana up 3/8 to 51 1/2; Getty up 5/8 at 71 7/8; Standard Oil of Ohio up 3/4 to 52 3/8; Occidental up 1/4 at 24 3/8; and Pennzoil up 5/8 at 40 3/4.

Data General was 60 1/2, up 2 1/8; General Electric 56 7/8, down 3/4; International Business Machines 123 5/8, up 1/2; Teledyne 169 3/4, up 2 3/4; General Motors 73 7/8, up 7/8.

Brengreen issue to raise £5m

By Jeremy Warner

Brengreen Holdings (Holdings) Year to 2.4.83 Profit £1.69m (£862,000) Statutory reserves £4.75 (£3,011p) Turnover £31.13m (£24.65m) Net final dividend 0.55p making 1p (0.8p) Share price 77.5p unchanged Yield 1.9%

Brengreen Holdings, the office cleaning group, will raise £5m from shareholders to fund new business arising out of the privatization of hospital ancillary services and local authority refuse collection and street cleaning.

The company said yesterday it believed that with the Conservatives re-elected, £500m of hospital ancillary service work would eventually be put out to tender.

Mr. David Evans, chairman, said: "We think it is likely that up to 200 hospitals will put ancillary work out to tender in the next nine months. According to our intelligence about 30 hospitals will do so in September."

"We can save the health service around 30 per cent of the current cost of its ancillary services and we are in a prime position to capture such contracts."

The company also believes that it is in a good position to take advantage of further privatization by local authorities of refuse collection and street cleaning. It already has eight of the 18 contracts of this type and is about to win another worth £400,000 a year from the Vale of Whitehorse in Oxfordshire.

Brengreen also has hopes of winning two other local authority contracts up for tender in the near future.

Justifying the cash call on shareholders, which was announced yesterday together with results which show pretax profits doubled to £1.69m in the year to April 2, Mr. Evans said that if the company did reap the benefit of privatization in hospital, college and school services, it would require funds.

The money is being raised by a rights issue of one new share at 63p for every four shares held. According to Mr. Evans, when the date for announcing the rights issue was close about six weeks ago, he was confident that the Conservatives would be elected even though no election had at that time been called.

£75m issue, page 23

The Queen's Speech: privatization plans outlined 13 Royal Ordnance factories added to state sell-off list

Government progress towards privatization of the nationalized industries - one of the cornerstones of its policy of cutting back public expenditure - is to be congratulated in the new Parliamentary session on telecommunications, the oil assets of British Gas and arms manufacture.

Hiving off 51 per cent of British Telecom is expected to raise a gross figure of between £3bn and £5bn and be by far the largest privatization project. The British Gas sales could add a further £700m to the Government's coffers.

Surprisingly, the Queen's Speech referred to only one other privatization proposal, the Royal Ordnance Factories and made no mention of the other, potentially controversial sales Mrs Thatcher is keen to see concluded in the next few years - Rolls-Royce, British Airways and substantial parts of British Steel, British Shipbuilders and B.L., as well as many of Britain's airports and the National Bus Company.

The Ordnance factories, of which there are 13 scattered around the country, have been consistently profitable since being taken under the umbrella

of the Government Trading Funds Act 1973. Last year they made a profit after interest of £68m from total sales of £449m and should, with their growing export potential, arouse considerable interest in the City.

The Ordnance factories recent profits show a marked rise since 1980-81, when earnings were depressed to £1m following the

British Gas sales expected this year

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The sale of oil assets owned by the British Gas Corporation is expected to raise more than £500m. This will account for significantly more than half the £750m which the Treasury is provisionally expecting to raise from privatization in the current financial year.

Preparations for the disposals, which have been vigorously opposed from the outset by the corporation under Sir Denis Rooke, its chairman, were well under way before the election. The Queen's Speech confirmed that the sell-off will be completed in the coming months.

Iranian revolution and its impact on British arms exports. Since the formation of the Government Training Fund, Ordnance exports have accounted for about half of total turnover, falling to about one third in 1980-81 but recovering to 43 per cent last year with the Middle East, Europe and North America the main markets.

The sale of the Royal Ordnance Factories, which employ a total of 18,588 workers making ammunition, tanks, guns and other advanced weapons, is to be covered by enabling legislation in the new session. It was the subject of a consultative document sent to the trade unions last October and has since been roundly attacked by the Council of Civil Service Unions.

Fraser out to unmask key voters

By Philip Robinson

The House of Fraser stores group is sending out daily demands to unmask mystery shareholders.

In the past week three owners of 3.7 million Fraser shares in total have emerged from the shadows to the share register. A fourth came to light yesterday as West German-based Dr Joern M. Kreke, whose 650,000 share purchase was first bought through Dunlaw Nominees Ltd.

Ellerman brewers may be hived off

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

It is increasingly likely that the troubled Ellerman lines will sell off separately its two brewing subsidiaries - Hartlepool-based J. W. Cameron and East Anglia's Tollymore & Cobbold Breweries.

Until now Ellerman had been refusing to consider separate offers for the brewery interests. This has appeared the best chance of ensuring the sale of the ailing shipping interests.

But talks are now going on with several parties with shipping interests who may be prepared to buy Ellerman's shipping arm only. Ellerman recently made clear that a separate sale of the shipping division could not now be ruled out.

That would immediately open the prospect of a separate sale of the breweries.

This could start a scramble for the two involving not only some of the big six and regional

The Government now plans for the Ordnance factories to cease trading under the Funds Act and to operate under the Companies Act, with the eventual intention to involve private capital, either through direct sale, joint ventures or flotation of shares.

In the three years to 1986, the Government is expecting to reap £3,000m from the sale of assets, including a first tranche of money from the BT sale, a crucial figure in the calculation of public spending totals. And following the uproar that surrounded the sales of Amer-sham International and Britoil, ministers will be keen to ensure that future disposal provide the best possible return for the state.

The Conservatives' privatization programme has so far resulted in the transfer to private ownership of Cable and Wireless, Associated British Ports, British Aerospace, Britoil, British Rail Hotels, Amersham, International Aeradio and the National Freight Corporation.

Sales in the last financial year totalled £303m, of which the Britoil sale accounted for £334m

will be that of British Gas's 50 per cent interest in the Wythech Farm onshore oil field in Dorset, first announced by the Government nearly two years ago. Negotiations to sell the interest to a consortium of five small British oil companies, led by Tricentral, are well under way, and are expected to be completed shortly.

The field is eventually expected to raise around £200m, although payments will be spread over a number of years, depending on the field's level of production. British Gas has consistently argued that its share of the field, which it discovered in 1973, is worth

Change at Woolworth - a new adman

By Our Commercial Editor

F W Woolworth, the store chain which is one of Britain's biggest advertisers, has dropped Allen, Brady & Marsh as its advertising agency. Woolworth's advertising spending this year is £8m after a £10m expenditure last year.

ABM has had the Woolworth account for eight years in the period before the takeover of Woolworth by the group headed by Mr John Beckett.

The loss of the account is a blow to ABM, sixth largest advertising agency in Britain last year when its billings were £65.1m. The Woolworth account last year amounted to nearly a sixth

of ABM's billings. ABM's first effort for the group was its "Wonder of Woolworth" campaign. Last year's campaign extolled "The change at Woolworth, you'll love the change."

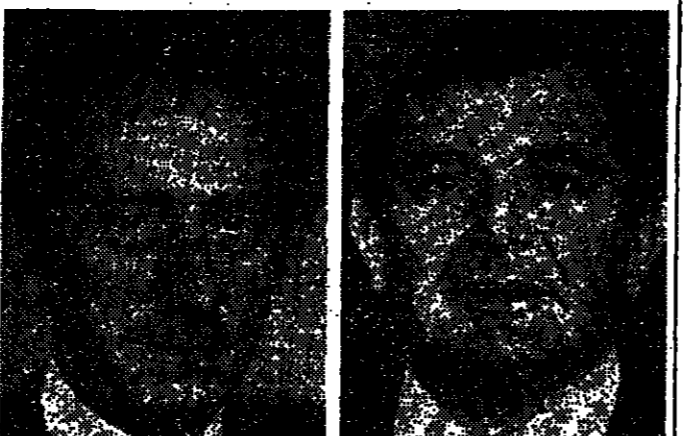
ABM's latest campaign has been "Everybody's everyday store".

Announcing the termination of ABM's contract with six months' notice, thus allowing for the coming Christmas campaign, Mr David Collier, Woolworth director in charge of advertising, said: "Our advertising has been under review for some time and we feel that after

such a long association with one agency we should make a change."

Woolworth was at pains to point out that ABM was regarded as a highly dedicated and professional agency and that Woolworth had no complaints at all about the way ABM had handled the company's account.

ABM said it left the B & Q account, acquired last year, because it was becoming unprofitable. ABM also claimed B & Q had been seeking discounts below the 15 per cent standard agency commission.



Hanson (left) and Ronson: the battle continues.

Ronson strengthens his UDS position

By Jonathan Clark

The National Coal Board pension fund is believed to have sold its stake in the UDS retail group, held through the Bassishaw consortium, to Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron company.

The acquisition of this stake would almost certainly be enough to raise Heron's stake in UDS from 7 per cent to more than 10 per cent, the level that Mr Ronson said he controlled on Monday.

By holding more than 10 per cent, Mr Ronson can prevent Hanson Trust, which bid £250m, from using section 209 of the Companies Act to buy compulsorily the minority shareholding.

Even if the addition of the coal board stake left Heron with under 10 per cent, RIT and Northern, another Bassishaw member, has not accepted the offer terms from Hanson and would be likely to make its stake available to Heron if it were required.

Other institutional shareholders in Bassishaw, which was especially formed to bid for

the poorly-trading UDS are thought to have either accepted Hanson's share and cash offer or to be about to.

Hanson topped Bassishaw's terms after a bitter battle for control and since Monday has taken its stake in UDS close to 90 per cent. Its offer closes in less than two weeks.

Mr Ronson said on Monday that he did not intend to accept the Hanson terms. He is now the only other player in the game - by holding on to his UDS shares he can bargain with Hanson to buy UDS's Richard Shops and John Collier chains to provide the basis for his own retail chain. The Burton Group also wants to buy the two chains. Over the last few days more than 5 million shares in Hanson have been sold on to the stock market and there is a strong suspicion that someone has sold short in anticipation of accepting the Hanson terms.

The short-selling anticipates that the price will drop as more shares come on to the market.

US float for Sotheby bid

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Marshall Cogan and Stephen Swid are selling shares in one of their private companies to help fund their takeover bid for Sotheby Parke Bernet.

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank advisers, said last night that floating the furniture subsidiary, Knoll International Inc. on Wall Street had always been part of the group's long term strategy.

But a week ago Messrs Cogan and Swid said their proposed Sotheby offer would rise by 20 per cent to 630p a

Study confirms underwriting snags

Investments lift Lloyd's return

By Lorna Bourke and Andrew Cornelius

Lloyd's members look like getting a better return from their investment in the insurance market this year than last, according to provisional figures from the Association of Members of Lloyd's (AMEL).

Profitability of 110 underwriting syndicates at Lloyd's has been compiled based on the 1980 account. On average, a member can expect a return of around 9 per cent on each £10,000 line written, compared with 6 per cent for the 1979 account.

Only 40 of the 110 syndicates turned in a profit on underwriting, though only 12 made overall losses, investment in the rescue. The statistics cover an estimated 60 to 80 per cent of the Lloyd's market.

Top syndicate was number 390 which showed a return of £4,543 for each £10,000 invested. In second and third places were syndicates 728 and 177 which turned in performances of £4,284 and £4,237 per £10,000 line respectively.

Worst performer was syndicate 223 whose members will have to pay £3,029 out of their own pockets for each £10,000 line written.

Both the AML and the rival Association of External Members of Lloyd's (AMEL) held meetings yesterday to approve merger terms for the associations.

"Our most important task is to cooperate to the full with the new chief executive of Lloyd's and to assist him in restoring Lloyd's to its former great reputation", Mr Keith Wickenden, chairman of the newly merged Association of Members of Lloyd's said.

Sir Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's, gave details yesterday of progress in investigating the alleged malpractices by members which emerged last year.

Investigations by Lloyd's into the affairs of the Alexander Howden Group and PCW Underwriting Agencies are expected to be completed by October.

Sir Peter told the general meeting of Lloyd's members that an additional QL had been appointed to speed the investigations into Howden, which is a subsidiary of Alexander and Alexander Services in the US; and PCW, which is part of the Minet Holding insurance group.

However it was made clear that no details of the investigations would be made public unless charges against members can be proved.

Insurers try to force up rates

Some British insurance majors are refusing to accept certain lines of business in a determined effort to force up premiums.

Mr Peter Sharran, chief general manager of Norwich Union, said yesterday that some companies have lost accounts that they have held for 10 or 20 years rather underwrite business that looked unprofitable.

"But we have to prepare ourselves for a rough ride in this year and possibly 1984. I hope that some companies will be putting up premiums."

This advertisement complies with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

U.S. \$35,000,000 Southwest Airlines Eurofinance N.V. (Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles) 6 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1998 Convertible into Common Stock of and guaranteed on a subordinated basis as to payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest by



Southwest Airlines Co. (Incorporated in Texas)

The following have agreed to subscribe or procure subscribers for the Debentures:

- Credit Suisse First Boston Limited Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited Amro International Limited Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft Kidder, Peabody International Limited Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb International, Inc. Lloyds Bank International Limited Merrill Lynch International & Co. Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

The Debentures, issued at 100 per cent., have been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange, subject only to the issue of the temporary Global Debenture. Interest is payable annually in arrears on 1st July, the first payment being made on 1st July, 1984. The Debentures are convertible into shares of Common Stock of Southwest Airlines Co. at a conversion price of U.S. \$47 1/2 per share.

Full particulars of the Debentures, Southwest Airlines Eurofinance N.V. and Southwest Airlines Co. are available in the Extel Statistical Service and may be obtained during usual business hours up to and including 6th July, 1983 from the brokers to the issue:

Cazenove & Co., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN 23rd June, 1983

City Comment

Money in the banks

The annual league tables of the world's top banks (see page 23), published in The Banker magazine, are particularly reassuring for British bankers this year. Barclays and National Westminster are, by any standards, among the biggest and most internationally important banking institutions.

Significantly, our big four score even better when it comes to capital and reserves (all in the top 13) and profits.

This demonstrates a healthy degree of strength and prudence at a time when these are the top priorities.

Developing countries' debt problems have brought this to the fore, but as The Banker points out, a study of the tables over 14 years shows profitability and capital strength have been in almost continuous decline.

In particular, the ratio of capital to assets has fallen steadily from about 4.4 per cent to 3.3 per cent for the top 100. This enabled them to keep up returns to shareholders until 1980, disguising a steady fall in their margins on lending.

To some extent, it is a sign of skill to be able to lend more and more from a given capital base - a trend that has gone on for decades. But the recent crisis will surely put an end to it.

The top 19 banks had to write \$4,500 (£2.9m) off loans last year, more than 0.5 per cent of their loan books and provide an extra \$5,000m for doubtful business.

The US authorities have already imposed tougher capital requirements and the same pattern, usually self-imposed, is apparent world-wide.

The important economic message is that banks should raise more capital rather than cut back their business when credit is vital for the recovery of trade and industry.

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

Surge tonic for T & N

ACCOUNT DATES: Dealings begin, June 20. Dealings end, July 1. Closing Day, July 4. Settlement Day, July 11.

Shares of Turner & Newall surged 9p to a new high of 57p yesterday amid further evidence that the ailing asbestos group was back on the road to recovery.

The company met this week broker Laurie Millbank, which has been bullish of the shares for some months. Dealers estimated last night that between 3 million and 4 million shares changed hands in the market yesterday and there may still be profits to be had.

Laurie Millbank said the meeting merely confirmed its view, taken in March when the shares stood at 31p. At the time, it thought the risk/reward ratio was positive and the shares were recommended as a buy.

LM says there is still an element in the price, but the group was capable of a strong recovery. It also sees losses in the first half giving way to pretax profits of £6m for the current year against a loss of £4.5m. Next year T & N could be capable of profits nearer £20m.

Shares of Turner & Newall hit a low of 25p last year on fears of claims from asbestos sufferers. Mounting debts of £170m also forced the new

management to sell the group's stake in Hunt Chemicals for £55m and turn to the banks for assistance.

The rest of the equity market received the news of a larger than expected 1.25 per cent rise in the mortgage rate like a blow to the head. Nervous selling

developed with the FT Index closing 10.3 down at 721.1. But dealers thought the undertone remained firm, although there were fears that the increase in the mortgage rate could lead to a reduction in consumer spending. As a result, stocks and builders were all

marked sharply lower. In stores falls were seen in Debenhams 3p to 121p, House of Fraser 6p to 212p and MFI 10p to 150p.

Among leading equities, ICI enjoyed a late run, rising 18p to a high of 514p helped by renewed US support. Broker Grenfell & Colegrave is recommending the shares as a long term buy and reckons the current year will prove to be the first step in ICI's road to a substantial recovery - a point still not fully recognized in the market.

Analysts were busily downgrading their long term view of Rasal last night after disappointing profits. After hours,

the shares tumbled 48p to 51p when the analysts returned from a seminar with the company. Their mood was described as gloomy.

Shares of Carlton Communications, the computer to share slipping group, were suspended at 268p ahead of details of a large acquisition. The directors requested the suspension after the recent flurry of activity in the price, which jumped 13p to 268p on Tuesday. The directors hope to make an announcement shortly. Carlton applied for a full Stock Exchange listing this year after its reverse takeover of the Fleet St Newsletter quoted

on the United States Market. Also suspended yesterday were shares in VW, the sheet metal worker and supplier of aerospace and electronic equipment. The price was frozen at 70p after the company announced it had been in talks with a private technology based company which could lead to a bid. At this level the group is valued at £3.8m.

VW joined the USM in November 1981, when broker Hoare Govett placed the 5.5 million shares, amounting to around 51 per cent of the equity, while Stillbury, a privately owned company and publisher of the USM Investor speaks for another 25 per cent. Meanwhile, shares of Ensis NV and Ensis Finance, the Dutch financial group, were re-quoted at FL 135 (31p) following the restoration of dealings on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. Word is the group is considering plans to merge with AGO, Holland's biggest insurance group. If the merger takes place, the combined value of the new group would be in excess of FL 7,000m (£1,600m).

RECENT ISSUES table with columns for Issue Name, Price, and Change.

BRITISH FUNDS table with columns for Fund Name, Price, and Change.

MEDIEVAL table with columns for Fund Name, Price, and Change.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN table with columns for Country/Region, Price, and Change.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES table with columns for Authority Name, Price, and Change.

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS table with columns for Bank Name, Price, and Change.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS table with columns for Company Name, Price, and Change.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL table with columns for Company Name, Price, and Change.

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Sterling: Spot and Forward

Table showing Sterling exchange rates for various currencies and terms.

Money Market Rates

Table showing Money Market Rates for clearing banks and Treasury bills.

Other Markets

Table showing exchange rates for Australia, Brazil, Greece, etc.

Dollar Spot Rates

Table showing Dollar Spot Rates for various countries.

Euro-Deposits

Table showing Euro-Deposits for various banks and terms.

Gold

Table showing Gold prices and related market information.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table listing various Financial Trusts and their prices.

INSURANCE

Table listing various Insurance companies and their prices.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table listing various Investment Trusts and their prices.

PROPERTY

Table listing various Property listings and prices.

RUBBER

Table listing various Rubber prices and market data.

TEA

Table listing various Tea prices and market data.

MISCELLANEOUS

Table listing various Miscellaneous items and prices.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Table listing various Unlisted Securities and their prices.

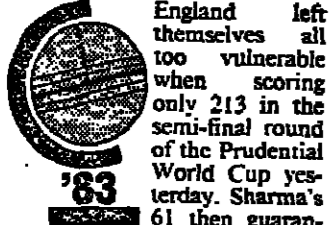
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Cricket: poor batting costs England dear but West Indies' bowling buys a final place

Yashpal sets the key for the hit song of an Indian summer

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

OLD TRAFFORD: India beat England by six wickets.



England left themselves all too vulnerable when scoring only 213 in the semi-final round of the Prudential World Cup yesterday. Sharma's 61 then guaranteed India a place in the final against West Indies at Lord's on Saturday.

To start with the change in the pattern of play was imperceptible. When Tavaré was caught at the wicket in the eighteenth over, at 69, Gower came and played with his customary ease. Gradually, though, the bounce of the ball became more erratic, its lateral movement more detectable. At 84 Fowler was bowled between bat and pad, shaping to drive. England's 100 came up in the twenty-fifth over, still with only two wickets down.

By lunch Kapil Dev had hit on the bowling combination which was to prove his most effective. In the 24 overs during which Amarnath and Azad operated together, four English wickets fell for 63 runs. From the City end Amarnath bowled at about his father's pace - an economical medium; Azad produced a fine spell of genuine off spin, nicely lighted, not without turn and with slight but subtle variations. First they pinned Lamb and Gattling down; then the wickets fell. A brilliant pick-up and throw to the bowler's end from short fine leg by Yashpal ran out Lamb. Gattling and Lamb had been stealing singles there; this one was called by Gattling, the non-striker. By now England were having to worry about the clock. The overs were passing quickly, with few runs accruing.

At 150, in the forty-second over, Gattling was fifth out, bowled by Amarnath, the ball cutting back and keeping low. Botham made six in eight overs. Having been lured into that outrageous reverse sweep of his by Azad, which in fact brought him two runs, he was bowled in the same over, making room to hit through the covers a full-length ball which struck the base of the leg stump. Suddenly England were grateful for every run they could find. From lunchtime (119 for three after 31 overs) onwards there was nothing remotely convincing about their batting. The most successful of them was Dilley, who buffeted 20. In their last 29 overs England hit only three fours, two of those off the edge. Twelve runs came off their last over, as welcome as the 29 extras which India conceded. The better India bowled, the better they fielded.

While Gattling was out, the other two were also out. When Gattling was out, the other two were also out. When Gattling was out, the other two were also out. When Gattling was out, the other two were also out.



Clean bowled for six. Botham is about to walk out of the World Cup at Old Trafford

Little went right for Pakistan throughout a day when the cricket was often sufficiently one-sided to come close to being anti-climactic. Nearly everything that the Pakistanis - in their more pessimistic moments beforehand - might have feared might happen, did in fact happen.

They lost the services of a great batsman, Javed Miandad, who went down with influenza overnight and they were put into bat first in humid, hazy conditions. The pitch was good, encouraging both pace and stroke-making but early on it also yielded plenty of movement off the seam.

West Indies waltz to another final

By Richard Streeton

THE OVAL: West Indies beat Pakistan by 8 wickets.

A series of regal strokes from Viv Richards ensured that West Indies won this Prudential Cup semi-final match with almost disdainful ease. Pakistan were never able to extend the Cup holders, who were left to make only 185 runs. In blissful sunshine, every run made by Richards, the Caribbean's model of batting, was greeted with rapturous cheers from the volatile West Indian section of the dense crowd.

West Indies never risked unnecessary haste in these circumstances. Irrespective of how simple their task, but their final victory was inevitable against bowling lacking penetration. By test, they were 76 for two, having lost Greenidge, who was beaten on the back foot, and Haynes, who misjudged Qadir's spin as he tried a lofted drive. Qadir pranced in and spun the ball wickedly in two spells, but Richards and the left-handed Gomes were equal to everything he tried.

Halfway through their 60 overs West Indies needed another 100 runs and Richards, with incomparable timing and placing, accelerated. With 20 overs left, only 48 was required and Gomes, too, felt able to unwind. Little went right for Pakistan throughout a day when the cricket was often sufficiently one-sided to come close to being anti-climactic.

There were some occasions, of course, when West Indies can be erratic and make life harder for themselves than it might be. This was not one of them. The mood was grimly intent and only the occasional fieldman's shy at the stumps was careless and exposed Dujon.

Among the fearsome four, Roberts has acquired a greater meanness in line and length as a riposte to the passing years; Garner was the unluckiest; Holding, back to a full 35-year run, was the most watchable; and Marshall showed the most fire-power. It was Marshall who nailed down the coffin lid, with three wickets in 14 balls in his second spell, which left Pakistan at 159 for six from 51 overs.

At the start, it was the twelfth over before Pakistan lost Mudassar, who pushed a gentle return catch to Garner. Jaz was promoted to spare Zaheer the new ball's shine, but was soon tempted to attempt a hook and merely helped the ball into the wicketkeeper's hand.

Not seen Shepherd for a long time bow as well as he has done this season. Maturity - he is now in his fourth year - has deepened his knowledge and taught him to make use of his stature, even if he does not bow quite so fast.

At lunch Somerset were 124 for five in 36 overs, Ollis had played a determined innings as hard to shift out of the way as one of his father's forlorn, which dominate the roads around it they have the comfort that he had dropped off Shepherd before he had begun to play some strokes. Lloyds, a product of Blundell's, always a school with a gift for riding its luck, pulled the Somerset batting. Lloyds, who had been dropped off Shepherd before he had begun to play some strokes.

GOLF: England are one stroke behind

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

BRUSSELS

In spite of a course record of 69, four under par for the 6,276 yards Royal Waterloo course, by Claire Hourahane, the Irish champion, England were best placed of the four British Isles teams at the end of the first day of the European Women's golf championship yesterday.

With five scores to count out of six, they recorded a total of 381, to lie second, one stroke behind Spain. By a quirk of circumstance, the score to be discarded was the 81 of Linda Bayman, the English champion.

Ireland were fourth with 384, Scotland fifth with 386 (Belle Robertson discarding an horrendous 65) and Wales ninth with 394. Only the first eight qualify for the championship proper in the match-play stage from Friday to Sunday.

After a series of discouraging scores earlier in the day, Claire Waite raised England's spirits with a splendid 73. Then Penny Grice, moving up from the junior ranks to take the place of Janet Soulsby, stood up admirably to the pressure of the occasion, scoring 75. She finished with two birdies by way of a chip and a putt. Even so, a good sign this - she was disappointed with her score. It should, she said afterwards, have been several strokes fewer.

Mary McKenna follows Miss Hourahane with a 74 and Irishwoman, who has been smiling, but three scores over 80 and bad news of Maureen Madill, 7 over at the turn as thunder rolled, and lightning washed spread some alarm. Both the weather and Miss Madill improved after a suspension of 20 minutes and her 78 knocked strokes off the total Irish score.

As often happens with an outstanding round of golf, it began unpromisingly, for she ran up a six at the very first hole after a wretched lie in a bunker. Her indications ended there. She made good one shot at the third with a 20ft putt, and two fine mid-ranges took her to the green all one under. A one-iron and a six-iron left her only three feet to go at the 13th and she reduced two of the three closing holes, all par fives, to four with simple putts.

Miss Hourahane, one of the earlier players, did not feel that her round was anything out of the ordinary, and could indeed be beaten before the day was out. But as no woman has got within two strokes of her score since the club was reestablished at Oban 23 years ago, her modesty was misplaced.

Germany's Paul Schöckemöle, who is still riding with a plate in the collarbone he broke in March, won the final of the International Show Jumping of Europe competition at the Aachen Show yesterday.

It was riding Deister, the horse on which he became European champion two years ago. So far the Germans have dominated their own show, winning three of the four jumping classes and both of the dressage classes.

Fletcher the tactician plots Northamptonshire's collapse

By Peter Ball

ILFORD: Essex, with eight first innings wickets in hand, are 56 runs behind Northamptonshire. The days are long gone when the Essex caravan travels the county in search of friendly oases; the resulting escapades were the stuff of adventure yarns re-told in the MCC book For Young Cricketers, but the team was a bit of a joke.

They still pitch their tents - called sponsors' marquees - for a week at Ilford and yesterday the large crowd at Valentine's Park, the Cheltenham of east London, were suitably delighted as Essex had much the better of a thoroughly good day in the sun.

That is perhaps unsurprising, for as well as now having a modern home base, Essex also have a very good team. Yesterday Lever bowled exceptionally well and afterwards, first Hardie and then McEwan played an aggressive innings to put Essex in a strong position by the close.

In the process McEwan became the first player to reach 1,000 runs. But although several individuals distinguished themselves, the team is greater than the sum of its parts thanks to Fletcher, who is not only batting as well as he ever has, but is almost certainly the most outstanding tactician in the game now that Brearley has retired. His bowling changes after lunch played as big a part as his bowlers in Northamptonshire's second collapse from the relative prosperity of 122-3 to 197 all out on the stroke of tea.

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Task too great for Yorkshire

By Alan Gibson

BATH: Gloucestershire, with five first-innings wickets in hand, are 151 runs behind Somerset. The Bath Festival has suffered in recent years from the weather. This time it has been bounteous and yet the crowds have been down and the catering people disappointed.

Still, it was a pleasing sight, and with practice and careful positioning you can keep the appalling Somerset rain away in the corner of your eye. The cricket was quite interesting. Roebuck won the toss and batted. The pitch looked a beauty but proved a rather willful beauty, the previous Bath beauties, such as Neil Gwynne and Hannah More.

Somerset lost three wickets for 37 in face of a long, admirably sustained spell by Shepherd. I have not seen Shepherd for a long time bow as well as he has done this season. Maturity - he is now in his fourth year - has deepened his knowledge and taught him to make use of his stature, even if he does not bow quite so fast.

At lunch Somerset were 124 for five in 36 overs, Ollis had played a determined innings as hard to shift out of the way as one of his father's forlorn, which dominate the roads around it they have the comfort that he had dropped off Shepherd before he had begun to play some strokes. Lloyds, a product of Blundell's, always a school with a gift for riding its luck, pulled the Somerset batting.

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A bounteous day for weather and a beautiful Bath pitch

By Alan Gibson

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EQUESTRIANISM: Germans in a class of their own

From Jenny MacArthur

Aachen

Germany's Paul Schöckemöle, who is still riding with a plate in the collarbone he broke in March, won the final of the International Show Jumping of Europe competition at the Aachen Show yesterday.

It was riding Deister, the horse on which he became European champion two years ago. So far the Germans have dominated their own show, winning three of the four jumping classes and both of the dressage classes.

In yesterday's final three German riders and two Swiss ones were left to do battle in the final timed jump-off. The first clear round was Gerd Winkler on Gokke, the winner of the first part of the competition on Tuesday.

But their time of 36.15 seconds gave Schöckemöle the final challenge he needed to beat his fellow countryman and finish a fraction ahead in 36.05 seconds.

Sussex struggle to support Mendis

By Alan Ross

BASINGSTOKE: Hampshire, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 188 on 91 he had made almost exactly half the runs for Sussex. Now and again he unfolded a handsome drive through the covers but he was content to push calmly down the line, picking up singles between square leg and mid-on.

Without Mendis, Sussex would have been in a perilous position, for after a cavalier start he got his head down and battled away for four hours when he was eighth out at 188 on 91 he had made almost exactly half the runs for Sussex. Now and again he unfolded a handsome drive through the covers but he was content to push calmly down the line, picking up singles between square leg and mid-on.

The teams, as well as their own clients, were entertained at lunch by those most long-established of merchants, Messrs Berry Bros and Co. The match was a compensation for the inadequacy of the early Sussex batting.

Rice pipped for century

By Alan Ross

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire 238, Kent for one. Derek Underwood, the Kent spin bowler, claimed seven wickets for 88 and denied Clive Rice a deserved century as Nottinghamshire were bowled out for 238 in their first innings.

Underwood, now in his 21st season, bowled 38 successive overs and pegged back Nottinghamshire after joining the attack in the ninth over of the day.

By the close, Kent had lost Benson for 40 in their reply of 70 for one after 30 overs, still 168 runs behind.

Warwicks v Oxon

AT EDOINGSTON

OXFORD UNIVERSITY First Innings: 7. A J Miller c Tedderley b Hogg 76. P J Hinchey c Dyer b Scudlark 76. D J Pugh b Hogg 76. R P Widdowson not out. A B Warner b Hogg 76. Extras (D.A., W.B.) 10. Total (8 wickets down) 310.

WARWICKSHIRE First Innings: 9. D J Smith b Hogg 76. R P Widdowson not out. Extras (D.A., W.B.) 10. Total (8 wickets down) 310.

Glamorgan v Worcs

AT ABERYSTWYTH

WORCESTERSHIRE First Innings: 7. J A Howell c Pugh b Hogg 76. P J Hinchey c Dyer b Scudlark 76. D J Pugh b Hogg 76. R P Widdowson not out. A B Warner b Hogg 76. Extras (D.A., W.B.) 10. Total (8 wickets down) 310.

GLAMORGAN First Innings: 9. D J Smith b Hogg 76. R P Widdowson not out. Extras (D.A., W.B.) 10. Total (8 wickets down) 310.

Leics v Surrey

AT LEICESTER

LEICESTERSHIRE First Innings: 9. D J Smith b Hogg 76. R P Widdowson not out. Extras (D.A., W.B.) 10. Total (8 wickets down) 310.

Camb Un v Middlesex

AT FENNER'S

MIDDLESEX First Innings: 9. D J Smith b Hogg 76. R P Widdowson not out. Extras (D.A., W.B.) 10. Total (8 wickets down) 310.

TODAY'S FIXTURES: A grid listing various cricket matches across different counties and universities, including teams, venues, and scheduled times.

RACING

Eddery leaves Matthias to take off on Elegant Air

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Problems caused by industrial action taken by air traffic controllers in Ireland caused Pat Eddery to miss riding at Salisbury yesterday. It had been his intention to take part in the first five races on the Wiltshire course before heading to a waiting plane which would take him to Dublin and then to Phoenix Park in time to partner Ankan and Lansdowne for Vincent O'Brien. Eddery had no option but to abandon his plan to be at Salisbury in order to get to Phoenix Park in time to comply with his principal contract.

Horage goes pot hunting in France

By Michael Seely

Horage's next target in England will be the Hungerford Stakes at Newbury on August 23. In the meantime Matt McCormack will try to find a suitable pattern race in the French and the horse's sale at the James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot.

John Matthias: profited from Pat Eddery's absence.

With £8,000 added, thanks to the continued financial support of Salisbury's great benefactor Miss Ellen Cooper-Dean, the Champagne Stakes is by far the most valuable race there today. John Dunlop is taking the opportunity to launch the unraced, but by all accounts quite promising, two-year-old called Almond on his career.

ATHLETICS

Twist of fate puts Cram in doubt

By Pat Butcher

Steve Cram, the man who maintained Britain's middle distance success last year in the absence of Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe at 1,500 metres, is uncertain himself of appearing in the first world championships in Helsinki this year.

Yachting: blow for Britain in America's Cup

Victory goes by the board

Newport, Rhode Island (AP) - After more than three hours of testimony an American's Cup protest committee disqualified the British yacht, Victory '83, and took away her win over the Italian contender, Azzurra. The Italians had protested over an incident as the Azzurra and Victory '83 were jockeying before the start of Tuesday's race. Azzurra, which had finished nearly two minutes behind Victory '83, was awarded the race.

Salisbury

Table of race results for Salisbury, including Downton Handicap, Southampton Stakes, Champagne Stakes, Carnarvon Handicap, and various other races with winners and odds.

Salisbury (continued)

Continuation of race results for Salisbury, including Tisbury Stakes, Stagshaw Stakes, Dobson Peacock Handicap, Chesters Stakes, Heddon Handicap, and Stocksfield Stakes.

RUGBY UNION

Norster not encouraged by diagnosis

Bob Norster's back injury has been diagnosed as sprained ligaments, and since any back trouble is bad news for a lock, Norster could be doubtful for the third international on Saturday week, when the British Isles will play New Zealand.

Norster not encouraged by diagnosis

his fitness for the Dunedin internationals. If he cannot play there, Steve Bainbridge is likely to win his first international place for the Lions. Norster merely jogged around yesterday as the Lions resumed hard training, following two relaxing days in Waitangi.

POOL PROMOTERS ASSOCIATION CERTIFIED PPA DIVIDENDS

Table showing certified PPA dividends for various pool games, including Littlewoods Pools, Treble Chance, and others.

VERNONS POOLS, LIVERPOOL

Table showing Vernon's Pools dividends, including Treble Chance Pool and other games.

ZETTERS POOLS, LONDON

Table showing Zettters Pools dividends, including Treble Chance Pool and other games.

Newcastle

Table of race results for Newcastle, including Wallend Handicap, Stagshaw Stakes, Dobson Peacock Handicap, Chesters Stakes, Heddon Handicap, and Stocksfield Stakes.

Nicholas makes final decision

Charlie Nicholas, the Scottish international forward, has decided to join Liverpool and Manchester United. Nicholas added: "When it boils down to it, it was a choice between Liverpool and Arsenal. I believe that Arsenal is the right selection because I am not following in people's shadows, like Delia followed Keegan at Liverpool."

Leeds move on debts

Leeds United, who are heavily in debt, revealed yesterday that they had settled a £100,000 debt against two clubs who owe them money - Bradford City and Charlton Athletic.

Maxwell loses out

Robert Maxwell, the millionaire publisher, has lost his attempt to buy the London-based football club Reading. An extraordinary meeting of Reading shareholders voted a former player, Roger Smees, onto the board, along with the existing directors, Roy Tinsley, Jim Stranks and Richard Cox. They rejected the three directors put forward by Mr Maxwell, whose offer of £5 a share still stands.

IN BRIEF

Troke named top seed

English players have been named top seeds in both events of the Malaysian Open Badminton Championships in Kuala Lumpur on July 2-6. Helen Troke leads the singles seeds and Nora Perry and Jane Webster are No 1 seeds in the doubles.

Football

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Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, partially obscured by a 'SECRETARY ASSISTANT' sign. It contains text about a company meeting and other notices.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 'صدا من الاصل'

HORIZONS

The Times Guide to careers training

Book here for a new kind of income

A steady stream of valuable books on job hunting, career change, self-employment and unemployment developed in the early 1980s and this year has been an exception. Some recent offerings are listed here. The selection is neither comprehensive nor in order of preference, and further supplements will appear in Horizon's regular newsround columns on the first Thursday of each month.

The growing selection of books on the various aspects of job hunting was enlarged early in the year by the publication of *JobKey*, a guide to employers of professional and executive staff. Produced by the New Opportunity Press in association with Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER), this directory combines information on job hunting with details of employers offering opportunities for skilled and experienced staff, as well as information on franchising with small-business opportunities, professional and training associations and post-experience courses.

It includes chapters on the state of the job market, the design of job-search plan, application and interview techniques, retraining opportunities, options other than full-time employment, self-employment, work abroad, relocation and the financial aspects of job changing. Considering the book is intended as a directory of potential employers, the range of establishments listed seems small. But the extensive information contained in the editorial and the sections on professional associations and post-experience courses make it a valuable reference tool. Cost £4.95 plus 95p p & p from the New Opportunity Press, 76 St James's Lane, London N10 3RD. A new edition is published every February.

Also published this year is the third edition of Marjorie Harris's *How to Get a Job*. In addition to chapters on where to look, submitting applications and coping with interviews, the new version contains valuable sections on assessing your talents and settling into a new job. The book is intended as an introduction to the subject and is partly aimed at the first-time job seeker, and much of the text is aimed at school leavers and recently qualified graduates. However, the extensive appendices, and the emphasis the author places on the need for a positive, determined but flexible approach to job hunting makes it good reading also for the experienced seeker. Price £2.95 plus 62p p & p from the Institute of Personnel Management, IFM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4JW.

How to Earn a Second Income, a book on self-employment, is aimed at the growing number of people who want to supplement their salary. Godfrey Golzen's book highlights the fact that though opportunities for conventional

Michel Syrett leafs through the latest guides to survival in the age of recession



A book for those willing to do more than get on a bike to find a job

salaries are shrinking, the second income economy is booming. The guide provides sections on setting up a business, getting professional advice, taxation and national insurance, costing and pricing your work, getting paid and effective promotion.

It supplements the advice with a list of 35 ways to boost your income, including adult fostering, breeding and boarding dogs and cats, running children's parties, freelance computer programming, trading from a market stall, typing, translating and interpreting, being a guide, and even running an art gallery at home. From Frederick Muller Ltd, Datasday House, 8 Alexandria Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 7JZ, £7.95 plus 90p p & p (hardback) and £4.95 plus 80p p & p (paperback).

An imaginative and much-needed alternative to the range of traditional guides on skilled and professional work is *Work Your Way Around the World*. Aimed at the adventurous globetrotter, the book describes the preparations necessary for extensive travel. Though this book, by Susan Griffith, is obviously directed towards the younger student traveller, there is no reason why the notion of the extended period of travel it advocates should not also appeal to the unattached but experienced employee wanting to make the best use of an extended career break. Price £4.95 plus 50p p & p from Vacation Work, 9 Park End Street, Oxford.

The Unemployment Handbook, by Guy Dauncey, recently published in a revised edition by the National Extension College, concentrates mainly on providing practical and factual advice.

Chapter six contains special notes for specific groups, including particular advice for unemployed women, young people, redundant employees, and retired or older workers. The section on finding and developing your natural skills is

particularly thought-provoking, and the author - unemployed himself for more than two years - lays great emphasis on the need for people to develop their individual identity from outside their occupations. Copies are available from the National Extension College, 18 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2HN. Price £2.50 (inc. p & p).

The prolific Godfrey Golzen has also written a book on this subject, published this year under the title *Jobs in a Jobless Society*. This looks in passing at possibilities such as like self-employment, work abroad, part-time work and job sharing, but the text concentrates mainly on how unemployed people can better tap the traditional job market. It highlights the fact that more than the jobs currently filled are never advertised, and it describes the techniques by which career counsellors help their clients to identify and successfully unadvertised vacancies. From Frederick Muller Ltd, Datasday House, 8 Alexandria Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 7JZ, price £7.95 plus 90p p & p (hardback) and £4.95 plus 80p p & p (paperback).

A Penguin Handbook, *How to Survive Unemployment - Creative Alternatives*, is due for publication in late summer. Like Dauncey's book, it concentrates on creative self-development and the many job openings besides full-time work. Originally published by the Institute of Personnel Management, it has systematic and detailed self-assessment exercises, a comprehensive survey of the alternative employment market (part-time work and job sharing, temporary work, casual work, self-employment) and extensive appendices giving details of relevant organizations providing information, advice, support and counselling. Price £1.95; copies should be on the bookstand from August 25.

Michel Syrett is the author of *How to Survive Unemployment*.

General Appointments

W. J. HALL (Extraction) LTD

Requires experienced personnel to set up and operate a Mortar Mix Plant within our organization.

Previous experience within the Mortar Mix Industry at all levels - Sales, Production and Management - would be an advantage.

Please apply in writing, enclosing short C.V. to:

T. J. HALL
W. J. HALL (Extraction) LTD
Oaklands Gravel Pit,
Aldeby, Beccles, Suffolk NR34 0BL

BUSINESS INVESTMENT MANAGER

Salary up to £12,174 per annum

Swansea City Council has developed a wide range of financial support systems and services for local trade and industry. The Business Investment Manager, which is a new appointment for an initial period of two years, will be responsible for the administration of City investments in local firms, whether by way of grant, loan, guarantee or otherwise. The new Manager will be responsible to the City Treasurer, working with the other departments concerned, in particular with the Swansea Centre for Trade and Industry. This is a new financial control function, and both commercial experience and a relevant qualification will be important. The City Council operates a union membership agreement. For further details and application forms, returnable by 8 July, 1983, write or telephone to:

City of Swansea

A TOP LEVEL CITY APPOINTMENT

Executive Director PR
Committee on Invisible Exports
and the
City Communications Centre

Responsibilities cover multi-faceted promotion of invisible exports and the City. A good understanding of the sector and some journalistic background will be helpful. Profound age group 35-45. Salary circa £30,000. Car and pension scheme.

Application with full C.V. to the Director-General, Committee on Invisible Exports, 7th Floor, The Stock Exchange, London EC2N 1BQ.

WRITER: Wanted: young PR professional with proven journalistic skills capable of editorial production. Job entails other editorial work. Control of 10-monthly trade journal. Job also entails other editorial work. £5,000-£6,000 per. CV to M.L.D., 26 Victoria St., London, WC2E 2ND.

VIDEO DISTRIBUTOR REQUIRED - The very best young people to expand video business which runs from £100,000 to £250,000 in 12 months. Age 25-35. Starting £5,000-£6,000 per. CV to M.L.D., 26 Victoria St., London, WC2E 2ND.

Director General

National Association of British & Irish Millers

London based c.£20,000+car

The National Association of British and Irish Millers combines the functions of a trade and an employers association for the flour milling industry, and is closely involved with the Government, the European Community and milling industry in Western Europe. The impending retirement of the present post holder necessitates the appointment of a new Director General, with effect from early 1984.

The responsibility of the Director General is to the Executive Committee, through the President, for the direction and management of the Association. The role requires negotiation at a high level with Government departments, principals of industry, Trades Unions, the European Commission and other associations.

Operating from a London headquarters, the Director General, supported by a small staff, directs the Association's affairs, including the co-ordination of the industry's labour relations through its Industrial Relations Department and public relations through management of the Flour Advisory Bureau.

Candidates, in the range of 45-55, should already have held a senior appointment in either commerce or industry. Government or the services. Knowledge of the industry is obviously desirable, though not essential, for of overriding importance will be recognisable leadership skills and the personal qualities associated with high level liaison. Some fluency in French is desirable.

The remuneration 'package' will be subject to discussion, but a starting salary of not less than £20,000 is envisaged and a car will be provided. Please write in the first instance to our advisers, enclosing a c.v. All applications will be treated in strict confidence.

G.M. Bradshaw (Ref CR5 279) Lockyer, Bradshaw & Wilson Limited
178 North Gower Street, London NW1 2NB. Tel: 01-367 8943.

LBW

LOCKYER, BRADSHAW & WILSON LIMITED

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

Edinburgh based opportunities

Archaeological Investigator

... to record archaeological sites and monuments for the National Archaeological Survey, including field visits, associated documentary research and preparing written reports. Work will also include helping to compile lists of the Commission's sites and monuments and the emergency recording of those threatened with destruction and archaeological input for the continuous revision of mapping information for Ordnance Survey.

Candidates who must be physically fit for active duties, must have a sound knowledge of British archaeology (sites and buildings), with particular reference to the medieval and post-medieval periods, and the ability to produce concise and lucid written descriptions. They will normally be expected to hold a full current UK driving licence.

Salary: £5785-£8075. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Ref: G/18/362.

Research Assistant

... to research and catalogue material for incorporation in the National Monuments Record of Scotland, including general field excavations, field surveys and aerial surveys. Work includes dealing with enquiries from the public, assisting with the introduction of automatic information and retrieval systems: day-to-day supervision of archaeological archive and supporting staff; and assessing archaeological records held by outside bodies.

A sound knowledge of British archaeology with particular reference to the pre-historic and Roman periods is essential. Experience of archival administration would be an advantage.

Salary as Career Grade 6 (£735-£10215 or Career Grade F £5785-£8075). Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Ref: G/18/362.

FOR BOTH POSTS, candidates should normally have a degree preferably with 1st or upper 2nd class honours (where divided), in archaeology or history. Other candidates will only be considered if they have other qualifications, experience or knowledge of special value.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 15 July 1983) write to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HE; or telephone Edinburgh (01) 225 5994. Please quote appropriate reference.

INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS



THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

invites applications for the post of Head of the Division

DATA HANDLING AND SIGNAL PROCESSING

to be based at its

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY CENTRE IN THE NETHERLANDS

The Agency's purpose is to provide for and to promote, for exclusively peaceful purposes, cooperation among European states in space research and technology, and their space applications, with a view to their being used for scientific purposes and for applications systems.

The Head of the Data Handling Division will manage a team composed of around 80 staff and will actively contribute to the definition, promotion, and implementation of the ESA technical policy in the data handling systems and cover data collection and distribution, data processing and storage, data encoding and decoding, localisation and synchronisation.

QUALIFICATIONS

Applicants should hold a university degree or equivalent, have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the related fields and have demonstrated managerial capabilities.

They should be able to represent effectively the interests of the Agency in dealing with contractors and other organisations.

An excellent knowledge of either English or French is required, together with a working knowledge of the other language.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

International working conditions, including expatriation and family allowances, social security and pension scheme. Relocation expenses are paid.

Please send detailed curriculum vitae to the Head of Personnel, ESTEC, Keplerlaan 1, Postbus 298, 2200 AG Noordwijk, The Netherlands.

APPOINTMENTS

ARABIST

(Male or Female)
Required as

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Position may involve extensive travelling and some involvement with domestic arrangements.

Please forward detailed C.V. to:
SAUDI-GULF ENTERPRISES (U.K.) Ltd.,
Heathcote House (3rd Floor),
20, Saville Row,
London, W1X 1AA.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Appointment of new Director

As the General Election was announced soon after the advertisements for this post first appeared, the closing date for applications has been postponed to July 3.

Applications in writing to The Chairman, Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LE, from whom further details can be obtained.

THE FRIENDS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION

Applications are invited for someone to be Secretary of the Friends of the Clergy Corporation, commencing 1st October, 1983 and to serve in that capacity on the trustees of the present charity for the first 18 months.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS (ACCESSORIES) LTD

We require a Sales Assistant to work in our latest fit shop to sell ladies' clothing, shoes and accessories. Previous experience a help but not essential. Apply in writing to 64 Mount St, W1.

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR DISABILITY & REHABILITATION

Office in immediate research & development of employment of disabled people. Further details available on request. Tel: 01-253 2525, 25, Mortimer St, London W1.

UNEMPLOYED - 25-35 degree to job work from the Secretary, F.O.C.C. 27, Newbury Street, SW1P 2SD.

Wide Business Experience?

Use it to help others grow

Business people with substantial commercial experience are needed for a team of similarly qualified professionals, helping others to establish and develop small businesses. The problems range across the entire spectrum of commercial activity and provide the opportunities to contribute experience and expertise in a positive and rewarding way.

The work is more vocational rather than a prime source of income, occupying only 2 or 3 days a week. It should appeal most of all to those between 56 and 65 who are anxious to remain active. Modest fees (at present £25 a day) are paid together with travelling expenses.

Applicants with high level general management attainment and with management accounting or marketing experience are particularly required. Knowledge of the ways and woes of small businesses is important.

Applicants should be car owners, hold a current driving licence and be in good health. All suitably qualified applicants will receive careful consideration.

Vacancies will occur shortly in London, Kent, East Sussex, the East Midlands and West Midlands.

For further details apply in writing to:
J. Smallbudy, Department of Trade and Industry,
Small Firms Division, Room 224, Ashdown House,
123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB.

The closing date for applications (in writing) is 30th June 1983.

Small Firms Service
INFORMATION AND COUNSELLING
A service by the Department of Trade and Industry

Morgan Grenfell & CO. LIMITED

Senior Economist

We are seeking an experienced economist to work in a senior position within Morgan Grenfell's economics department. The department, which is part of the Central Management Division, works with and provides specialist advice to all the major operating divisions of the Bank.

The successful candidate must have the ability to head a team of talented young economists, will preferably be in his/her early thirties, and is likely to have a First Class Honours Degree from a leading university. He/she will have a successful track record in either the public or the private sector, and possess both a keen appreciation of, and interest in, the relationship between the financial and real economies.

Remuneration will be based on experience and will include such benefits as a preferential mortgage scheme, non-contributory pension, BUPA, etc.

Please reply in writing to:
P.M. Lafevre, Head of Personnel, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited,
23 Great Winchester Street, London EC2P 2AX

Public Appointments

CHIEF EXECUTIVE/CLERK'S DEPARTMENT

ETHNIC MINORITIES ADVISER

Grade PO2 (1-5) - £11,859 - £13,115

Applications are invited for this new post in the Chief Executive/Clerk's Department from suitably qualified candidates. The successful applicant will be responsible for advising on all matters relating to the County Council's duties under Section 71 of the Race Relations Act, 1976, and other associated matters.

The principal qualification for the post is a sound knowledge and experience of work in the area of race relations and the promotion of equal opportunities, although previous experience of work in the public sector would also be of advantage.

Application forms and further particulars from the Chief Executive/Clerk, PO Box 78, County Hall, Preston (Ref 41/PAT). The last date for the receipt of completed applications is the 20th July, 1983.

Those who have already submitted applications need not re-apply as their applications will be considered.

Lancashire County Council

An Equal Opportunities employer

Leicestershire

MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES AND RECORDS SERVICE

KEEPER

OF LEICESTERSHIRE HISTORY (New post)
Grade S.2.2 (S.2, S.4, S.10, S.17: 1983 settlement pending)
This new senior post has been established to strengthen the County Council's activities in the local history field, and to develop support for the growing number of voluntary sector museums and local history groups. The new Keeper will, however, be primarily responsible for the main social and local history collections of the County Council, and will act as curator of the Herbert and Grace Museum and the Museum of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment, both in Leicester, and the Melton Carnegie Museum, Melton Mowbray.

Candidates must have good academic qualifications and considerable experience in both the curatorial and local history research and publication fields, and should have experience of work with voluntary organisations. The Museum Diploma is normally required for Keeper posts with the Service. For full details and an application form please telephone Leicestershire (0533) 554190 extension 245 or write to the Director of Museums & Art Galleries, 96 New Walk, Leicester LE1 6TG. Closing date for completed application forms 15 July 1983.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES POLICY: Applications are welcome from suitably qualified and/or experienced people regardless of race, ethnic origin, religion, sex, marital status or disability.

